THE Bombay Gazette.

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EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
18th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	9301		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000		
1st March	MOREA	11000		
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	TARTARIA	7000		
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000		
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th April	ARABIA	8301		
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000		
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500		
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10500
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. de Petris	16th Jan 1913
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Feb. ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar. ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th April ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6045	F. A. Lava	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	G. Raicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 903 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 633 to 723 †

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7583	D. Coulich	6th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Dwarka	1695	Friday 17th Jan.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 20th Jan.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 23rd Jan.	9 a.m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S.S. "Kasara", 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Jan., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomeran.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala" 3,168 tons, on Thursday, 16th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3,413 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Seycelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Urima" 5253 tons, on or about 18th January

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
16th January, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
†Marton Hall	4337	24 Jan.	.....
City of Paris	9200	.....	25 Jan.
*City of Birmingam	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 ,,
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 ,,	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 ,,
City of Marseilles	8830	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6875	15 ,,	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 ,,
†City of Agra	4805	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 ,,	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9030	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	449	809
Liverpool	605	957	452	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Sassoon and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING, of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. SPRINGHELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden, (Steamer)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lisoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000
do. subscribed.	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000 = say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds..	Rbls.	23,300,000 = say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—31, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Jalcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Otsoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh K. T.
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EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

QUALITY ACCURACY AND VALUE IN CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

WATCHES that are always accurate,
OUR CHRONOGRAPHS.
WATCHES that will uniformly give you correct results,
OUR CHRONOGRAPHS.
WATCHES that may be relied upon, absolutely at all times,
OUR CHRONOGRAPHS.
WATCHES that are, therefore, of value at any price,
OUR CHRONOGRAPHS.

A CHRONOGRAPH WATCH to be of profit or usefulness to the man to whom correct timing is of importance, must be reliable, accurate and unvarying in its performance.

WE OFFER YOU PRECISION

which is the only result of scientific

HOROLOGICAL EXACTITUDE

and of manufacture in studied and careful conformity to the high standard of quality, which cannot but insure unfailing satisfaction.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shall Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH

is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE. Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

100 GOLD WATCHES FREE.

MARVELLOUS OFFER!—If you want one, write to us without delay. With your letter send us Rs. 2-8-0, M. O., for which we will forward you a nice Case containing "Nonpariel Dentole" (an excellent Tooth Powder), together with our offer. After you receive the beautiful Watch, we shall expect you to show it to your friends and call their attention to this advertisement. The watch is sent free by registered post on your complying with our Advertisement and with the marvellous offer which we will send. The Watch is solid real Gold, Keyless, Jewelled, Strong Mechanism, Lady's size, very handsome, reliable Timekeeper and warranted for 5 years. Orders not executed by V. P. P. Packing and postage extra.

MAPIT BROS.,
Ferozepur, Punjab.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

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The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	3¼ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	...	16 Lakhs ,,
Annual Income	...	... 2½ Crores ,,
Assets	...	... 16 ,, ,,
Total Payments under Policies		42 ,, ,,
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910	...	66 Lakhs ,,

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 33 of 1913.

Re CASSUM ABDULLA, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, until lately carrying on business at Bengalipura, Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CASSUM ABDULLA has been, this day, duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 15th day of January, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1913, for the supply of above stores, during the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1913.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDER FOR PETROL" are invited for the SUPPLY of 22,000 gallons of PETROL in drums of 4 gallons each, during 12 months, commencing 15th February, 1913, and will be received by the Manager in his office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1913, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present.

The Petrol will be ordered as required in weekly, fortnightly or monthly instalments.

No particular form of Tender is necessary, and Tenders can be submitted by letter. Tenders should specify the Brand of Petrol they offer.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or part of a Tender, or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a Tender and can reject the whole or any part of a Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 11th January, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, till THURSDAY, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th December, 1912.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅛ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.
No. 95 of 1913.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 13th January, 1913.

APPLICATIONS are invited for TWO STATE TECHNICAL-SCHOLARSHIPS, from candidates in the Bombay Presidency, who are willing to undergo—

(i) a course of instruction in pottery, or
(ii) a course of study of fuel and its control.

Each scholarship will be of the value of £300 in all, and will be tenable for a period not exceeding three years.

(i) INSTRUCTION IN POTTERY.

2. Candidates for the first scholarship must be graduates of the Bombay University in Chemistry and Physics, or graduates of a technical college or school, or must have special knowledge or experience of the subject, including experience in the analysis (quantitative and qualitative) of clays, rocks and inorganic substances, and the use of these in the manufacture of pottery and porcelain. Industrial experience in connection with a factory will be regarded as an additional qualification. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the principal of the college, from which the applicant graduated or of the technical institute attended by him, and from the manager of any works in which he may have been employed.

(ii) STUDY OF FUEL AND ITS CONTROL.

3. Candidates for the second scholarship must produce evidence, either that they have been through a thorough course of practical and applied chemistry, a course on steam and heath engines and a course of practical mathematics and have a good general knowledge of the practical working of steam, gas and oil engines; or that they have been through courses in physics and chemistry equivalent to those required for the degree of B.Sc. in the Bombay University, under the old regulations, and have passed the first examination in Engineering of the Bombay University. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the principal of the college from which the applicant graduated.

4. Except for very special reasons, applications for either scholarship from candidates over 25 years of age will not be considered.

5. Each application must be accompanied by evidence showing that the candidates is a "bona fide" native of the Bombay Presidency, that he is a man of good character, intelligent, and industrious, and what his exact age* is on the 15th February, 1913. Each candidate must also submit a certificate of physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow in India or England, signed or countersigned by a Presidency or Civil Surgeon, "and a statement showing his native place, parentage (father's name and occupation), academic and practical qualifications, and prospects of employment on return."

6. Selected candidates must satisfy the Director of Public Instruction, that they are well able to write, speak, and understand English.

7. The scholars will be subject to the rules, so far as they are applicable, laid down by the Secretary of State for India for the guidance of the Government of India technical scholars, and to such further regulations as may, from time to time, be made for their guidance by the Secretary of State.

8. Applications will be received by the Director of Public Instruction upto the 15th February, 1913, and they "must be complete" as regards all the conditions above defined.

9. All the certificates, etc., to be submitted with the applications should be in original (with true copy of each certificate signed by the applicant).

10. After the selection of the scholars has been made their names will be notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette", and they will then receive such further instructions as may appear to Government to be necessary as regards value of the scholarship, study in India and Europe, duration of the periods of study, passage to and from England, travelling allowance, etc.

11. The scholars must depend upon their own exertions to make their living on return to India. Government do not undertake to provide them with employment.

By "order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council."

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

* Superscribed by extracts from the birth register in a mamlatdar's kacheri or from the school or college register, signed by the authorities concerned.

† Printed below this notification.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

1. The Secretary of State considers it desirable that all Government scholars should avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to Indian students is in a position to give them, and these rules are framed with that end in view. Government scholars, equally with private students, may consult the Educational Adviser upon any question, and will receive from him all possible assistance, and the Secretary of State hopes that they will communicate with the Educational Adviser, not only on the occasions when they are directed so to do in these rules, but also in any circumstances of difficulty and whenever they desire advice or information. Scholars will be regarded as being under the supervision and charge of the Educational Adviser, to whom they should, in all cases, address any communication they may have to make and to whom also all reports or other communications having reference to scholars should be sent. The Educational Adviser will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State on behalf of any scholar any question requiring his decision, and will communicate to the scholar the orders passed by the Secretary of State.

2. Every scholar should on reaching England at once call on the Educational Adviser* and report his arrival in writing. He should leave his address with the Educational Adviser and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

3. Every scholar should, without unnecessary delay, inform the Educational Adviser to which University, college, or other institution he is about to proceed, and should at once take steps to enter himself at the institution finally selected with his approval.

4. Every scholar must, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Educational Adviser, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow to carry out the objects of the scholarship granted to him; and he should, during his first college term, submit a further statement showing as accurately as possible the details of the total cost of such course of study. This latter statement should, in every case, be prepared in consultation with the principal of the college or institution at which the student is entered.

The course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

5. Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted and that he will return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

6. Every scholar will be required to keep a concise daily diary, to be certified by the authority under whom he is working, and to be submitted at the end of each term through that authority to the Educational Adviser and to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also submit, in the same way, from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

7. Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during the summer vacations of the institutions where they are working, with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, when possible, take the form of practical work.

8. Applications giving a detailed programme of the vacation work the scholar proposes to do, accompanied with a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees and travelling, must be sent in through the principal of the institution or the professor under whom the scholar is working before the end of the month of April. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted

* The Educational Adviser's office is at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S. W.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 95 of 1913.—CONTD.

a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

9. Every scholar must, at the end of each term of residence at a University or college, submit to the Educational Adviser, a certificate from the proper University or college authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

10. Every scholar must, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State, either directly or through the Educational Adviser.

11. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £150 a year for two years, or three years if so determined will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England. The first payment will be £37 10s. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance, on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India, in respect of residence at a University, college or institution during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or college fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State. Fees for private tuition are not defrayed by the Secretary of State unless previously sanctioned by him.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars by second class, or by third class, if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Educational Adviser.

Deposits and other charges which are part of the regular fees exacted by the authorities of the educational establishment in which a scholar is working, will be paid by the Secretary of State; but charges for books, instruments, hotel bills, and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself (any refund of a deposit must be repaid to the Secretary of State).

12. No claim can be admitted for the payment or refund of any expenditure, unless the scholar has obtained the "previous" sanction of the Secretary of State for India to such expenditure. (This does not apply to necessary travelling expenses referred to above.)

13. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England, according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State, under rule 4, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if a scholar on completion of the term of his scholarship declines to return to India, in accordance with the undertaking mentioned in rule 5, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

14. At the expiration of his scholarship, a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject are to be made to the Educational Adviser.

15. Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render his return to India desirable, the scholarship may be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th January, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5 Khatao Road, Caffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation the very valuable and neat substantial made French-polished teakwood and blackwood Household furniture, also English furniture, such as set of dining table and chairs, mirror back large sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, drawing-room centre and side tables and teapoys, marble and tiled top tables and teapoys, handsome mahogany, cabinets and palm stand almyras, writing tables, book cases and stands, silk embroidered folding screen, English iron and brass bedsteads, substantial made double and single mirror door almyras, clothes and hanging presses, dressing chests of drawers, English wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, Jost fans, real large size gold gilt oil paintings size 7ft. by 4ft. by Mulikar 12 side views of River Thames, Chubb's safe, nearly new rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, clocks, rich glassware and crockeryware, chest of best electro-plated set of spoons, forks, fruit and fish knives and coffee set, American refrigerator ice-box, rolls of new oil matting, etc., etc., the property of George Ashby, Esq., proceeded to England and other.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Khetsi Karamsi, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th January, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings amounting to Rs. 54,811-7-9 as per list.

For further particulars and the list of the outstandings and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES COTTON AND 52 BALES HEMP.

Under instructions from B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Company Colaba, Goods Depot, near Tramway Company's Stables.

80 bales F. P. cotton, more or less damaged by fire and water, Hathras City Press siding to Colaba, Inv. No. 30 R R 4219 of 14-11-12.

52 bales (loose) hemp, damaged by fire and water, Inv. No, 182 R R 97185 of 30-11-12.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPING OLD WOOD, IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions from the Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises.

A quantity of grain sweeping old wood, iron, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I P. Railway Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 31st January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—Bags of sweepings, cottonseed, wheat, linseed, hirda, rice, bajree, rapeseed, husk, E. cylinders, E. bags, iron bars, steel hoops, moha flower, E. casks, Ramtilli, ironware, Maka, Iron cots, horns, P. Cotton, juwari, moha seed, castorseed, gram, toor, glassware, mung, dall, dry chillies, jagree, jawari, old records, lot of condemned sheets and other miscellaneous articles.

16 bags wheat Silapur to Wadi Bunder, I. 28 of 10-11-12, out of 262 bags Consignee Ram Gopal Madhowprasad.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT.

(In aid of the Industrial Relief Works, "Ahmednagar").

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY SYDENHAM
TO-DAY,
THURSDAY, THE 16TH JANUARY,
at 6 P. M.,
AT THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL,
Wodehouse Road, Wellington Lines, Bombay.

PROGRAMME:

1 Piano and Violin..... 3 Phantasie Stucke..... Schumann.
Mrs. MILLARD—Miss GEDGE.
2 Song..... Der Wanderer..... Schubert.
Captain DRUMMOND.
3 Song ..... Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta bois. (Samson and Delilah)..... Saint-Saens.
Mrs. WATSON.
4 Violin Solo.. "Air"..... J. S. Bach.
Miss GEDGE.
A short account of the industrial work being carried out on the Ahmednagar District will be given by Miss LATHAM.
5 Piano Solo.. Rhapsodie ..... Liszt.
Mrs. MILLARD.
6 Song ..... Lorelei..... Liszt.
Mrs. WATSON.
7 Song ..... (a) Du Bist die Ruh..... Schubert.
(b) Adieu.
Captain DRUMMOND.
8 Violin Solo. (a) Berceuse..... Techetschulin.
(b) Alla Zingoresca.
Miss GEDGE.

Reserved Seats Rs. 4-0-0 and Rs. 2-0-0.
Seats can be reserved and Tickets obtained at Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Dept., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.,

ALHAMBRA

Would YOU like to spend a most enjoyable evening?
Then visit the ALHAMBRA
TO-NIGHT.
A good time and a comfortable seat
Await you at BHENDI BAZAAR,
(corner of Parel and Sandhurst Roads.)
Thousands of People have visited it.
"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

KIDS.
The irrepressible youngsters ! !
400 feet of delight ! !

A MAN OF THE WILD.
Nothing like it ever before produced in Bombay.
A film that will hold you spellbound with interest and fascination.

A WATERPLANE ELOPEMENT.
Max Linder, the popular Cinema hero, in his latest adventures ! ! 800 feet of them ! !

PATHE'S GAZETTE.
A record of topical events from parts all over the world.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:
7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; & 10 to 11 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.
Special accommodation for Zenana Ladies.
Gallery with Purdah arrangements.
Come and swell the happy throng.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
By Arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Will be performed by
BOMBAY AMATEURS,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SYDENHAM,
in aid of the
LADY CLARKE LEAGUE of MERCY to ENDOWMENT FUND,
on
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY,
31st JAN., FEB. 1st, 3rd and 4th.
By kind permission
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND
will form the Orchestra.
Prices :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Boxes 30, 25, 20, and 15.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW will be held on TUESDAY, 18th February, and THURSDAY, 20th February.
1ST ENTRIES CLOSE 8 P. M., on SATURDAY, February 8th.
2ND ENTRIES CLOSE 8 P. M., on THURSDAY, February 13th.
For Prospectus and full particulars, apply to—
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse Show,
Staff Quarters,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 20th. For prospectus and particulars apply PROF. O.V. MULLER, M. A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT,
THE LEAP TO DEATH.
THE GREAT STEEL SECRET.
BOBBY AND HIS DONKEY.
TOO MANY KIDS.
ANIMATED GAZETTE.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; & 10 to 11-30 P. M.

HANDSOME PRIZES GIVEN AWAY TO-NIGHT.
WILLISON'S
TENTED SHOWS
LAST DAYS
We give away a
BEAUTIFUL BICYCLE.
TO-NIGHT,
And other Prizes
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
ANOTHER BICYCLE
Given away
FREE COUPONS FREE.
MATINEES SATURDAY and SUNDAY.
PRIZES AT ALL SHOWS.
THE HANDSOME HORSE
POSITIVELY GIVEN AWAY.
SUNDAY EVENING
FULL COMPLETE CIRCUS.
FREE MAIDANA FREE.

MAIDANIA.

SATURDAY, 18th JANUARY,

MASSED BANDS.

MASSED BANDS.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS.
"MIRACLE" ×12
"TOURIST" ×8
Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,
LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY
Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling-cases.
Rs. 135. Rs. 75.
ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL
OPERA GLASSES,
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES,
etc.,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7 Hornby Row,
Opp. Govt. Telegraph Office,
Fort, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

THE LAST DAYS OF A GREAT WARRIOR
SHOWN IN THIS WEEK'S STAR FILM
"THE PRISONER OF WAR"
OR
NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.
THE STORY OF BONAPARTE'S CAPTIVITY AND DEATH
Told in a Series of Striking Pictures.

PROGRAMME.

1. WILD MAN'S ESCAPE ..... (Comic.)
2. EGYPTIAN MAID ..... (Coloured Drama.)
3. REBELLIOUS BETTY ..... (Comic.)
4. PRISONER OF WAR ..... (Star Film.)
5. COWARD OR HERO ? ..... (Drama.)
6. TONTOLINI PAYS VISITS ..... (Comic.)

HALF PRICES :—7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, JAN. 14] BOMBAY, JAN. 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75		1-4
3 do. Rentes	89		unchgd
5 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	99 11-16		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4		unchgd
Bar silver in London Spot	29 1-16		3-16
do. 2 months' hence	29 1-8		3-16
Bar silver in New York	53 1-8		3-8
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·18		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·17		1-2
do. do. New York	4·88 7-8	1-8	
Discount at Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. short London Bills	17th Oct		
do. 3 months' sight	4 9-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	4 1-4	1-16	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold, ...177-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fell caused by India selling.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Transfers on Calcutta.....Rs. 25,00,000 at 1s 4 1-8d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Quiet.
Futures		Easy.
Manchester		Quiet with a fair enquiry.
Total sales		8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500 "
Imports		21,000 "
Mid-Americans		6·60—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10·00 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June
6 59	6 58	6 57	6 56	6 55
—08	—08	—08	—08	—07
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6 53	6 50	6 40	6 27	
—07	—07	—07	—05	

New York 11 a.m., March 12·15 May. 12·20.

New York official Noon call Mar. 12·11 May. 12·15

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 11·44 May. 11·49

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	32,000
" Receipts at " last year	48,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Exports to Continent	25,000
Spot Cotton	12·00—10

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·11—15 } Declined owing to long's unloading and advanced partially on covering.

Futures—Month of May. 12·15—18 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 1-2—1-4
Futures month of Mar.	12·27—17
Futures month of May.	12·34—48
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

"Our circular is rather bullish. The consumption is about 12 3-4 "million". (Received mutilated).

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet. Nothing much doing.

Tone Cloths Steady. Good business.

Weft American "54"	12 1-4
Weft Egyptian "80"	18 1-2

Tone—Yarn—Market steady.

Weft Egyptian "32"	12 1-2
Twist "32" W T O	10 5-8
Twist "32" B	11
Cloth Gunni's 30 36inch	14
Twist "26" W T O	10 7-8
Twist "26" B	11 1-4
Twist "42"	12 3-8
Twist American "60"	17
Twist Egyptian "60"	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80"	22
40s Baner Mill Twist	11 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn	11 3-8

F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 3-4

Buyers or Sellers Nominal.

Months Jan.-Feb.

Water Twist American	20s. 11	pence.
" " "	40s. 11 3-4	"
Mule " "	40s. 11 3-8	"
" " "	50s. 13 3-8	"
" " "	6 s. 15 1-4	"
" " Egyptian	40s. 16 1-2	"
" " "	50s. 17	"
" " "	60s. 18	"

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	40 unchgd
Do. Months	Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Sellers	
Wheat Red Karachi	39 5-8 unchgd
Do Months—	Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Barlette Russo—62 1-2lb	...Quiet but steady
Do. Months—	.....
Australian Wheat.—	36 Quiet but steady

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 86 p.c. ex-ship.	50 unchgd
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports,—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	47 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—	March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done	

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta	44 3
Do. Months—	April-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Quiet	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	41 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—	Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Done.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	26 18 9 unchgd
Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	13 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4s 6 1-4—1-4
	Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	£ 69 7-8—2 7-8
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1-2—2 1-2
Yellow Metal	£ 7 1-4—1-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—

"Inchmoor", "Moravia."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	12 9—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady but very quiet.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12s 5 1-4—3-4d
Do Months of Shipments	Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Still quite neglected.

German Beet-root 50 p.c.	9s 1-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments	Jan.—Sellers
	9 8 1-4+1-4d—May—Sellers.

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India 13.10 1-2 unchgd

Months of Shipments Mar-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Very quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	11 10 1-2—1 1-2d
Month of Shipments	Jan.—Value.

Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar—Unchanged, Little or no business doing.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of Dec. 1912:—

Cotton Piece Goods:—	To Calcutta. Yds.	To Rangoon. Yds.
Bleached and White	28,700,000	5,000,000
Unbleached and Grey	86,000,000	1,800,000
Dyed and Coloured	4,800,000	2,500,000
Printed	8,000,000	3,700,000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	581,000	380,000
Unbleached and Grey	270 000	80,000
Total shipments of Salt	14,000 tons.	

Cotton Piece Goods:—	To Madras. Yds.	To Bombay. Yds.	To Karachi. Yds.
Bleached and White	2,500,000	17,600,000	20,200,000
Unbleached and Grey	6,000,000	19,100,000	4,600,000
Dyed & coloured	1,300,000	8,700,000	5,000,000
Printed	3,100,000	15,000 000	6,500,000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed & Bleached	320,000	190,000	50,000
Unbleached and Grey	590,000	700,000	110,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [15TH JAN., 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value. Rs.	From	Importers.
9 Bars silver	19,500	London	Chartered Bank
1 Parcel silver	31	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Parcel silver	133	do	Hongkong Bank
135 Bars silver	3,00,000	do	The Mint Master
1 Box silver	3,00,000	do	do
677 Boxes silver Dollars.	12,00,629	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Jan., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	49	58,777
B. B. and C. I. Railway	33	58,126

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steadier T. T. being quoted 1-4 3-32d. for cash only, but the rate soon went off on some enquiry. Other quotations were unchanged, and private bills remain very scarce. Far Eastern rates are a little easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Drafts	1s. 4 3-32
Credits 4 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	171 3-4
Do. do Marks	132 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	152 1-4
Shanghai "	211 1-2
Japan "	148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 94 15-16 for cash and 95 for the settlement, and advanced 1-16 during the early part of the day, but declined later to the opening rates, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 94 15 0
1st Settlement	" 95 0 0

BULLION:—

A fall of 3-16 was advised in the London market for bar silver yesterday, the rates being 29 1:16 for ready and 29 1-8 for forward. New York was 3-8 down at 63 1-8. The market opened at 72 9-16 ex duty for the first settlement and declined 1-4 during the day, closing as under for all deliveries. A small business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian "	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	" 72 3 0
1st Settlement	" 72 5 0
2nd Settlement	" 72 12 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	" 81 9 0
1st Settlement	" 81 11 0
2nd Settlement	" 82 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The decline in the home markets continued owing to aggressive short selling. The American markets closed 16 to 18 points lower in futures, while sport cotton was 10 points down in New York and 1-4 down in New Orleans. In the local market the "Sutta" rates opened easier at Rs. 311-12 for good Broach and Rs. 260-61 for fully good Bengals. For other descriptions rates were about Rs. 1 lower, fine Khamgaon Akola being quoted Rs. 308-9. There has been some enquiry for fine Broach, and some settlements have been made for January Oomras, but the volume of business passing has been very moderate. Rates close as under.

Ready cotton has been quite with a small demand

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	336-7 March.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	313-1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	329-30 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	326-7 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	"	322-3 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	318-19 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	308 1-2 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	289 "
F. G. M. G. Khandalah	"	279 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	271 "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	260 Jan.
Sawginned Dharwar	"	320 Apl.-May.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Barely—Steady
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	8,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·59	6·58	6·57
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·56	6·55	6·53
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·50	6·40	6·26
unchgd	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet,

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
Api-May	" 8 9 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs. 8 4 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	" 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow " "	" 8 4 6 "

SINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Bold white seed	Rs. 58 8 0
Mimbara	" 60 0 0
Black Kutni	" 48 8 0
Red Khandwa	" 54 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 12 14 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 27 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady.	
We quote:—	
Bold	Rs. 47 0 0
Small	" 46 0 0

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7 6 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	" 5 8 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay			1,700 X D
Bank of India			66-8
Eastern Bank			94
Indian Specie			71

MILLS.

David			500
Kohinoor			807 1-2
Manockji Petit			3,125
New Great Eastern			267 1-2
Standard			1,425

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary			185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference			181
Bombay S N Gedy			270
Colaba Land and Mill			1,585
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate			21 3-4
Treacher and Co			487 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley			575

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday:—

Cotton			24,517 bales.
Wheat			21,344 cwts.
Linseed			1,408 "
Rapeseed			11 "
Gingellyseed			19,756 "
Poppyseed			43 "
Groundnuts			9,417 "
Castorseed			4,129 "
Rice			71,864 "
Myrabollams			7,572 "
Cottonseed			47,379 "
Mowrahseed			nil
Gram			9,028 "
Joowar			3,530 "
Maize			nil
Barley			720 "

GRIFF COMITHS' MERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports		33,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain		25,000 do.
Exports to Continent		25,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York		13·00—10
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.		12·11—16
Future Cotton at New York—May		12·15—18
Tone Market at closing Spot—Quiet—Futures		Quiet

General Tone Market opened:—

Lower and declined owing to unfavorable cables, bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 1-2—1-4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	12·27—17
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	12·33—17

Opening Tone of Market—Closing—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened	
for spot	Easier and closed Easier
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures	Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian	do.
Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export	500 do
Total Sales of Surat	.....
Total Day's Imports	21,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 5-8
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 11-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	10
Good Bhownuggar	6 1-8d.
Good Bengal	5 10-16d.
F. G. Bengal	5 12-16d.
Fine Bengal	5 14-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	6 1-8d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	6 5-8d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 3-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)	11 1-2
Weft 54 American	12 5-8
Weft 80 Egyptian	17
Weft 32's do	14
Twist 36 do	10 7-8
Twist 42 do	12 1-8
Twist American 60	16 1-8
Twist Egyptian 60	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80	20 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns	Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns	do
Mid American at Liverpool	6·60—10
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.	
Jan.-Feb.	6·59—8
Feb.-Mar.	6·58—8
Mar.-Apr.	6·57—8
Apr.-May	6·56—8
May-June	6·55—7
June-July	6·53—7
July-Aug.	6·50—7
Aug.-Sep.	6·40—7
Sept.-Oct.	6·27—6

MANCHESTER, Jan. 14.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet

Some makers accepting lower prices, others firm—Fair enquiry for Fancies.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn,—44 Done

Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—50 3 "

Do. La Plata...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—41 3 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady

Do. Tendency of the Market ... do

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Jan.—£23-0-0 "

do ...Mar.-Apr.—£23-10-0 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet

Poppyseed Canal...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 70 9 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 50 0 "

Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp— Nomi

Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp— Nomi

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady

Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Jan.-Feb.—Hull—£6-19-0— "

Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Firm

Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Jan.-Feb.—London 61 6 "

Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Jan.Feb.—London—42 3 "

Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Jan.-Feb.—London 40 "

Do. Club No. 2 Jan.-Feb.—London—40 3 "

Do. Choice white Delhi ... Nomi

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm.

Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 5 3·4

LONDON, Jan. 14.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent	
F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 3 3·4	—Sellers
German Beet-root, 88 per cent	
F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 5 1-4	—Sellers
" Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.— 12 3	—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.—12 6	—Sellers
German Closing Tone Market	Quiet
Austrian Crystals E. R. B. C. and F. India Jan.-Feb.—12 4 1-2	—Sellers
Austrian Crystals E. R. B. C. and F. India ...Feb.-Mar.—12 4 1-2	—Sellers
Do. closing Tone of Market.—	Steady
Mauritius Crystals ..Jan.— 12 6	—Sellers
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Jan.-Feb—13 5 1-4	—Sellers
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Feb-Mar.—13 6	—Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market	Steady

LONDON, Jan. 14.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	Jan.—12—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	July-Dec.—10 6 3·4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	Jan.—12 d 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	July-Dec.—10 8 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	Jan.—13 5 3-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	July-Dec.—11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi ...	Jan.—13 7
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	—July-Dec.—11 11 1-4
Closing Tone of Market ...	Quiet
Special Feature	with little doing

LONDON, Jan. 14.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	70	0	0
" Best English Selected ...	78	0	0
" Braziers... ...	86	10	0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	23	0	0
Tin Block F O E Liverpool ...	231	0	0
Yellow Metal	7	3-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. G. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	12	10	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland ...	3	6	4
" No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ...	3	8	9
" Gartsherrie ...	4	3	6
Lead Pig English ...	18	0	0
Tone of Steel Market	Steady.		
Silver, Spot	29	1-16	
" 2 months hence ...	29	1-8	
" Tone of Market—	Quiet		
Special Feature— ...	India selling		

LONDON, Jan. 14.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	29 1·16
Silver 2 months	29 1·8
" Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet.
" Tendency, etc, of the Market—India selling	
Rentes 3 per cent ...	£ 89 1·4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 75 1-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent ...	£ 80 1-2
Sterling loan ...	£ 90 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 77 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Steady
Closing " "	Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount is	5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs	25·18
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	20·47 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dols ...	4 86 7-8
Interest day to day loans ...	3 1-4
" 7 days Market loans ...	3 5-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	4 1-2
" " " 6 "	4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5
" " 6 "	5

LONDON, Jan. 14.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Quiet for fine qualities, lower qualities firm

Merinos—Firm—Prices show tendency to rise.

Mohair—Quieter.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Jan.-Feb.—4 6 1-2 —Sellers

General Tone of Market ... ... Steady

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—25 bales wool M Ramjidas, 139 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 1 bale cotton, Diwadkar, and Co; 126 bales wool, A H Bundaally 49 tons oil cakes S Pestonji and Co; 235 bales cotton waste H E Bode and Sons, 28 bales silk-waste the Chhai silk Mill, 40 bales wool, R Luxamand, 6,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 100 1-2 cwts nigersead and 40 1-2 cwts tuemeric P Rsao; 141 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 180 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—39 cwts mica W H Brady and Co; 200 bales hemp, E Oomersey 50 bales cotton cuttings M Somji, 110 cases brisiles Nizamud din and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kakaia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Arabia s—8,000 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lord Ormondale s—100 bales hemp, E Ormersey 300 bales hemp G Veerji and Co; 100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Scindia s—5 bales skins S M Siddig.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Haulwen s—500 tons manganese, ore J Finlay and Co; 97 bales skins and 15 casks skins C J Mathews and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1 pot andropogam, Volkart Bros, 162 cwts wheat, J Fachiri, 8,000 cwts wheat, L Dryfus and Co.

Armand Behic s—1 bundle Carkets Allen Bros and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Novarra s—2 pots andropgon, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Arsturoturm s—33 bales hides, Nizanuddin and Co.

Ostmark s—1971 cwts barley and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Breginz s—720 cwt groundnuts and 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Roxburghs s—397 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 102 cwts gum, R Danjit and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasha Maru s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Wakasa Maru s—800 bales twist, C Ebrahim; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co; 600 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for twelve lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

WEST—January 9, at Agra, Lucy Muriel Phyllis West, only child of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. West, P. W. D., aged 3 years, 10 months.

ROTTON—January 10, at Trimulgherry, Agnes, the beloved wife of Major John Rotton, Royal Horse Artillery.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Concert in aid of Women's Industrial Relief Works in the Ahmedna, ac Districts, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. F. J. Gould, Elphinstane High School, 5 p. m.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst-road.

Alhambra Cinematograph, Junction of Parel and Sandhurst roads.

"Maidanis" 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Williese's Tented Shows at "Maidanis," 9 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: "Let us endeavour so to live that when we die even the undertaker will be sorry."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (2nd and Inter. class)	6-50	7-20
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Royal Express for Punjab	...	*
do do for Calcutta	...	*
do do for Madras	...	*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS GHEMLIANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Territorial ... Blankenburg
Overture	Tancredi ... Rossini
a Dance	Hungarian ... Brahms
b Pastil-Lied	
From	Frahlinsluft ... Strauss
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs ... Monckton
Valse Lente	Etoile Noir ... Lotter
Selection	The Mikado ... Sullivan
Humorous March	Ohr Pfeiber ... Lincke

LOST PROPERTY.—Various dogs, umbrellas, hats, tin trunks, cups, feather boas, canes, clothing, keys, and labour carts and badges, have been taken charge of by the Police and await claimants at the Head Police Office.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of December 1912, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary, was 3,768 of whom 3,954 were males, 2,352 females and 2,462 children. The average daily attendance was 282.

POSTAL NOTICE.—On the 2nd January a Booking Office for the reception of telegrams will be opened in the General Post Office. The Booking Office will be located in the Central Hall under the dome. Telegrams will be accepted on week days from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. The Booking Office will not be open on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

"UNIVERSAL TRAINING."—The Y. M. C. A. have arranged a debate on the above subject to take place this evening at 9 p.m. Sir Henry E. E. Procter is to take the chair, and among the speakers will be Mr. A. J. Buckle, of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. F. P. Horne of the "Bombay Guardian." The Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Mr. C. H. Roberts and others. The meeting is open to the public.

LOSS DURING TRAM TRIP.—Gopalji, a cashier in the firm of Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji of the Mulji Jetha Market, has complained to the police that he took Rs. 9,270 in currency-notes from the shop to make payments to the firm of Messrs W. A. Graham and Co. and the Sizing Materials Company. He entered a tram-car at Crawford Market and had his hand on his coat pocket in which the notes were till the car reached Bori-bunder, where he alighted to change into a car proceeding towards the Secretariat. He had to wait at the junction for a few minutes, and on getting into the car he missed the notes. The bundle contained seven notes of Rs. 1,000 each one of Rs. 500, nine of Rs. 100 each, two of Rs. 50 each, and balance of the sum in ten and five rupee notes.

NOTES LOST FROM A COAT.—Laxmidas Lalchand, living with his father at Walkeshwar-road, has made a complaint to the police of having lost currency-notes for Rs. 2,000. Laxmidas is a young man about 20, and assists his father, a broker, in his business. He cashed a cheque at the Central Bank of India on Friday last, and received two currency-notes of Rs. 1,000 each, which he placed in the inner pocket of his coat and went home. That evening he hung his coat on a peg in a room used by the whole family. He put the coat on next morning to go to the Fort, and on his way felt in his pocket for the notes and found them missing. Enquiries at home failed to disclose their whereab

FOR
Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
" " White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Morea, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
" 1895 (two crown)	5 8
" 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
" 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain H. Manby, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Karachi 13th instant via coast ports with a general cargo and 18 cabin and 415 deck passengers.

The General East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3176 tons, Captain J. Ualtzein arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Zanzibar with a general cargo and 343 deck passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Himalaya 5705 tons, Captain H. R. Evans, R. N. R. sailed on Wednesday for Svanghai etc. via Colombo and intermediate ports with Chinn and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lindula, 2183 tons, Captain J. F. Crackston arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Moulmein 29th December, via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnaughton 3103 tons, Captain McPherson, sailed on Wednesday for Bassin via Diamond Island with ballast.

The French mail steamer Armand Behic 3564 tons, Captain Mouret arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Noumea 8th December via Colombo with a general cargo and 53 passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Navarra 2847 tons, Captain R. Millikin will sail to-day for Havre and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B. I. St. Company's steamer Barala 1899 tons Captain R. Butler will sail to-day for Busrah via Karachi etc. with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain W. Morrison will sail to-day for Busrah via Karachi etc., with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

The steamer Kaluga 2925 tons Captain E. J. T. Skelt will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JAN. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Navarra	2847	Millicen	...	...	T M & Co
B Chanda	3,951	Cunningham	...	Ant ...24	...
C&R Banda	3794	Potter	...	20-1	P & O Co
D&E Rakala	3360	Smith	...	...	W & A G & Co
F Obra	4521	Fenwick	...	...	M M & Co
G Kabringa	2,925	Sikes	...	...	...
M Devanna	4787	Hickey	...Shanghai	...24-1-13	
N Haulwen	3512	Tod	...Philadelphia	...18 1	...
					J F & Co
O Kintail	2,252	Saunders	...	...	T M & Co
P Assertum	3,151	Masclins	...	Kchi	...
					W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia	3233	Kelso	Liverpool	W & A G & Co
3	Beagosa	3860	A pcan	A oloy S NCo	
4	Gymsco	3393	Ravil	Genoa ...13 3	...
					W & A G & C.
5	Lord Ormonde	3338	Grivon	Hull	M M & Co
6	Camara	3,889	Phillips	...	M M & Co
7	Roxburg	2366	Harrison	Genoa ...21-1	...
					Morison & Co
8	S F Ferdinand	3906	Leaw	Kobe ...A L S N Co	
9	Lioubenfels	3328	Walipoff	Karachi ...12 1	...
					W & A Graham & Co
10	11 City of Paris	5915	Campbell	&c ...	K N & Co
12	13 Arabia	4093	Palmer	London ...	P & O Co
14	Damra	762	Morrison	Busrah ...	M M & Co
15	Ostmark	2961	Peter	19-1	T M & Co
16	Masauri	2042	Gors	Jeddah ...15-1	...
					B & P S N Co
	P & O Dock				
Edith		1815	Beaching	Repairing	J M & Co
	H W P D				
Indravati		513	Ismail	...	So S N Co
Cowlead		762	Ebrahim	...	Bo S N Co
	Dock Gate				
Urlana		3383	Roalt	...15-1	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Armand Behic	Mouret	Noumea, Dec. 8
	Konig	Caltzion	Zanzibar, &c.
	Dwarka	Manley	Karachi, Jan. 13
	Lindula	Crackston	moulmein Dec 29

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Sicilia	Maganzini	Genoa, &c.
	Himalaya	Evans	Shanghai, &c.
	Clan McNaughton	McPherson	Bassein.

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer Kalinga, Skelt, for Calcutta.
" Armand Behic, Mouret, for Marseilles.
" Dumra, Morrison, Busreh, &c.
" Barala, Butler, Busreh, &c.
" Navarra, Mellikew, Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Wakasa Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Obra, for Calcutta, &c.
" Sofala for Calcutta, &c.
" Salsette (to arrive) for Aden,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, left Mombasa for Bombay via Lamu on the 14th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Culna arrived at London, from Calcutta on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Neuralia, left Aden on the 15th inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mantua, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 12th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd S. S. "Austria," left Trieste on the 10th instant, and is due here via Karachi about the 1st February.

The Anchor Line S. S. Castalia outward bound passed Suez early morning on the 15th instant and due to arrive here on the 24th or morning of the 25 instant.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 10 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 2 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 2 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 2 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 8 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Dooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

PLEASE NOTE
1913 YEAR'S
CALENDARS
CAN BE HAD
at London Market Prices.
WE hold a large Stock of newly arrived CALENDARS of handsome mounts in different colours and styles, with various CHARMING PICTURES, suitable for Insurance Co.'s, Firms, Brokers and Merchants in any line having their own, or firm's name printed on them, as advertisement, at exceptionally LOW PRICES.
Price List will be forwarded on application.

NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS,
31, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE
NOISELESS
NAPIER,
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars :
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."

"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars :
"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."

With the British instinct for good work Messrs. D Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.

To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being

LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION ;
LOW LUBRICATION COST ;
LOW COST OF TYRES ;
NO COST FOR REPAIRS.

All intelligent motorists appreciate these points.

If you regard motoring as the nearest approach to Heaven on earth, the luxurious NAPIER will even more than demonstrate such an idea.

We will be pleased to give demonstrations to any prospective purchaser on application to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
THE SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 202, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 16th January, 1913.

THE BALUCHISTAN BORDER.

An idea of the strenuous life lived by the tribes on the frontier and by those responsible for their good behaviour may be gained from a perusal of the report on the administration of the Baluchistan Agency. It tells us that except in Kharan, Jhalawan, and on the Zhob frontier the general attitude among the tribesmen was excellent, though few districts were without some share in the troublesome episodes incident to life on the frontier ; and then we read of feuds and raids and murders and other little "episodes" which save the tribesmen and the Agent to the Governor-General and his men from ennui, and give to frontier life a touch of excitement impossible in civilized India. In Quetta-Pishin it seems the only tribal sections to mar the general harmony were the Mallezai and Badnizai, but "the trouble they created was of no very serious character ; indeed it would scarcely be worth mentioning but for the uncomfortable suspicion that the persons who trouble us get sympathy and support at the Spin Buldak Fort in Afghanistan, just opposite Chaman." That, of course, is the most unsatisfactory feature of frontier affrays, though it is as much to the interests of Afghanistan as of India, that there should be tranquility on the border. Equally unsatisfactory is the fact that the tribesmen of Loralai, especially the Hamzazai, show the growing disposition to nurture a grievance, then take to the hills and seek to force redress by intimidation. To deal with these cases, the Agent suggests that a small force of armed and disciplined levies be stationed at Loralai, in order to avoid the delay necessitated by reference to the military authorities. In the past year it is shown serious unrest prevailed in Jhalawan. This arose out of the long-standing trouble in the Mengal tribe, the deposition of whose Chief in 1908 "came to be regarded by every malcontent in the country as the most convenient peg on which to hang his own grievance." This was done by Khan Muhammad, "the somewhat hot-headed son of the Zarakzai Chief" who inspired his followers that the best way to obtain redress of their grievances was to cause disturbances. Naturally these had to be repressed and tribal responsibility declared in connection with a number of raids which occured in Sind. In Kharan, there were serious disturbances arising out of the question of succession to the chiefship. Thanks to the prompt action of Major Webb Ware, the rightful heir was placed in authority, a native assistant being left in charge during the former's minority. His rival, who was convicted of having been implicated in the murder of his nephew, crossed the border into Afghanistan and will probably remain outside British jurisdiction for some time to come.

In some respects much more serious was the unrest along the north-east border, though described as being less dramatic than that in either Jhalawan or Karan. This was found to have emanated from Afghanistan, infected the Shiranis, and threatened in turn to infect some of the other tribesmen of Zhob and Loralai. The characteristic form in which it showed itself, says the Governor-General's Agent, was a series of raids by well-armed gangs, who lay up in the hills, chose their own time to evade our posts and patrols, committed an attack on some ill-armed village or ill-armed wayfarers along the road and escaped with their booty to their safe asylum in Afghanistan. In many cases it is known that the raiders were outlaws from our own territory who have long made the district of Ghazni their head quarters. "Happily," says the report "though the Afghan authorities on this part of the border show scant inclination to co-operate in keeping these mischief-makers in check, several causes combine to make an outlaw's life across the border uncomfortable in the course of time and some of the most notorious outlaws, Sadagul and Momin among their number, have been making overtures to be allowed to settle in their old country." Upon this subject Colonel Ramsay, the Governor-General's Agent, has some pointed comments which demand attention. Whether this policy of repatriation can be followed without serious prejudice to the future is a moot point, but he thinks it ought to be encouraged. Admitting that there is always a danger of conciliatory measures being misunderstood and of an idea arising that the best way to force a settlement of some imaginary grievance is for a tribesman to turn outlaw, commit offences enough to make his name a by-word on the frontier, and then put forward overtures to return on condition that his misdeeds are forgotten and a settlement made to his satisfaction. But the conclusion Colonel Ramsay arrives at, is that the policy of repatriation is comparatively easy to adopt during the early criminal career of an outlaw, but attended with grave disadvantages if it is long delayed. The solution of the problem seems to be in this observation, and it would be well worth while to give it a trial.

Though not attaching any serious importance to the raids on the frontier, Colonel Ramsay recognises that of late years they have become a greater menace, tribal responsibility having been weakened as a result of the transfrontier arms traffic. In the old days, he tells us, it was possible to keep them in check by a judicious exaction of tribal and territorial responsibility from our own tribesmen. Until a few years ago the only fire-arms on either side of the border were the old country-made muzzle-loading guns, with a chance revolver or breechloading rifle here and there and with their fair share of these antiquated arms our tribesmen could face any ordinary raid from outside with equanimity, and readily recognised the justice of being called upon to answer territorially or tribally for any failure on their part to render a good account of themselves. But the illicit arms traffic has produced a great change of conditions. Owing to the restrictions placed on the acquisition of modern arms, our own tribesmen are worse off than their neighbours and a more easy prey to the raider. For every muzzle-loading gun across the border a dozen years ago, says Colonel Ramsay, there must be now ten breech-loading rifles of precision. The result is that "well-armed bands have found it profitable to cross the border and harry their defenceless neighbours, carrying off everything they can lay their hands on." In some cases restless spirits from our own side have formed themselves into bands and having acquired arms, have made Afghan territory the base of their operations. Thus the outlook is not at all satisfactory and the necessity for suppressing both classes of raiders has become imperative. The remedy seems to be in the increase of the Zhob Militia and District Levies and the issue of modern arms to the loyal tribesmen. This latter experiment has been successfully tried in Quetta-Pishin and Loralai, where tribal responsibility has been enforced. An effort is to be made to restore that responsibility along the entire frontier and this being done, now that arms-smuggling has become more hazardous, we may look for more peaceful times on the Baluchistan border.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The engagement of Mr. Gould, who is giving lectures on and model lessons in moral education in Bombay, shows the interest which the Government of Bombay takes in this matter, and indicates that its inclusion as an effective subject in the *curricula* of schools would be welcomed by them. They have yet to conquer, however, the inability of the teacher adequately to present such lessons, and when we remember the lack of the means of instruction, which most natives of India experience in regard to religious subjects, it is obvious that this difficulty in the way of either moral or religious teaching is a very real one. We are glad to see, however, that Mr. Claude Hill, who is evidently a warm advocate of religious teaching in public schools, did not pass that subject without a reference, for we agree with him and many others that its absence is a defect in India's educational system, and it is desirable that reference should be repeatedly made to it, so that should an opportunity occur at any time of remedying the defect, it may not be overlooked. Seeing that the great majority of Indian villages, in which the greater part of the population exists, are inhabited by people almost entirely of one community—either Hindu, Mahomedan, Jain or other—religious education ought not to present an insuperable difficulty, were the problem of teachers satisfactorily solved. We seriously doubt, whether the Western educated Indian would, in many instances, be a satisfactory teacher of Indian religions, and if on the other hand, recourse were had to local pandits and priests, the result would be no more acceptable, for religious teaching as conducted by Indians is entirely inefficient. This is mainly due to the facts that it is practically confined to a learning by rote of portions of the scriptures, which are written in languages which the people dot not understand, and that there is little, if any, explanation of the text. For instance, in all the private Indian schools, which are to be found in considerable numbers in the city of Bombay, as well as to some extent in the other larger cities of the Presidency, religious instruction of a kind is undertaken. In the Jain schools, the reading of the scriptures is regarded as the most important subject which the child takes up and it is the one which is utterly indispensable. Accordingly, the pupil spends many hours in learning to repeat long passages in Sanscrit but of not a word of them does he know the meaning. All Mahomedan pupils must be able to read the Koran before they are allowed to try to read anything else, and the Koran is in Arabic, which to nearly all Indian Mahomedans is unintelligible. Similarly, the Parsis attach great importance to religious teaching, and their children learn to repeat the writings of Zoroaster in the ancient language, known as Zend. Amongst the more enlightened section of the Parsis, however, we are glad to see signs of progress, for the Parsi Conference has decided to prepare religious text-books, which will be written in Gujarati, the language which the community commonly speaks. We hope that this example may be followed in other quarters ; for, were a series of text-books prepared for the various religions, printed in languages generally understood, and such as could be passed by Educational Departments, an appreciable step would be taken towards the goal of public religious education.

UNIONIST POLICY.

Although the presentation of an address to the two leaders of the party is a gratifying indication of Unionist unanimity, it can hardly be said to make the political situation any clearer. At the best it means that the party is united in liking Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law personally and in recognising the danger of disunion ; but it leaves us still ignorant of the party policy on the question of Tariff Reform. Both statesmen are committed to the idea of giving the colonies a preference upon their products, and therefore upon their chief product, food. But in order to give the colonies preference on food products, it would be necessary to tax the wheat and the sugar and the other articles of agricultural and dairy produce which England imports from all over the world ; and this is just what the majority of the party disapprove of doing. There is no doubt that the country as a whole is at the present time strongly against the taxation of food. The Liberal and Labour parties are solidly opposed to the proposal ; and when to these, who include between them about the same number of voters as the Unionist or Conservative party, a large section of the Constitutionalists themselves is added it will be seen that the supporters of Colonial preference are in a very small minority. Unless, therefore, there is some agreement to refer the special question of food taxes to the constituencies, it is difficult to see how Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Law can continue to lead the party. This, however, seems to be the agreement the terms of which the official leaders are considering. According to Mr. F. E. Smith, who although he has never held office of any kind, is now recognised as one of the leaders of the Unionists, the next Unionist Government is pledged to Tariff Reform, and their first Budget will include taxes on manufactured goods. That is the policy upon which chiefly the next election will be fought. Along with many other Unionists we are doubtful if the result of Tariff Reform as a measure and of its efficacy as an election cry ; but if the majority of the party wish to make the experiment of a moderate tariff, we would rather see it tried than see the country under Mr. L. George. We still regret however that no alternative policy is yet offered to the party and the country.

THE STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

From Manila we hear that the results of the United States presidential and congressional elections were received with the utmost enthusiasm by the Filipinos, who believe that the victory of the Democratics will be followed by their own liberation from a foreign yoke. Thirty thousand people assembled to rejoice over the prospect. They believe they will become an absolutely independent nation, forgetting for the time being that they are incapable of self-government, notwithstanding that the States has been engaged on their education for the past fifteen years. While President Taft—their first Governor—was in power the Filipinos, hoped for nothing, for in his recent message to Congress, referring to the Philippines, he said "the country is not ready for independent government and we should not consider becoming parties to the establishment of an independent State which would quickly crumble for want of a substantial foundation." Now that President Taft is relinquishing office, the Filipinos are strong in the hope that the Congress will give them autonomy, for Dr. Wilson has asserted it to be their duty as trustees on behalf of the Filipino people to make what arrangement of government will be most serviceable to their freedom and development ; and moreover the Democratic platform favoured "an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognise the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable Government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other Powers." There is much significance however, in the phrase "as soon as" etc., but the Filipinos do not recognise it and imagine that independence is coming immediately. The American Government has all along spared no pains to secure peace and the general welfare of the people, but their nearest neighbours and those who know them best declare that to hand over the islands to the Filipinos at the present juncture would be to "put a serious check on the existing rapid advancement of the Philippines, if not the complete wrecking of the possibility of the Filipinos ever being able to rule themselves."

WITH reference to the notice regarding the Municipal Ward Elections published in our issue of yesterday, the 15th instant, we were guilty of an error in setting the names of Mr. Mahamad Hasan Makba and Mr. Mahamad S. Khalil as proposer and seconder respectively against Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, the second candidate for C Ward, instead of against the name of Mr. Mahamad Ismail Karta the third candidate.

Lord and Lady Sydenham will arrive in Lahore on January 31st, after a visit to Peshawar, and will be the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor. The visit will be private.

THE Begum of Bhopal intends to pay a visit to Delhi shortly.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

France and the World's Peace.

BERLIN, DEC. 27.

THE alleged peaceful intentions of the Republic that has succeeded to the third French Empire, are about equally reliable, with Napoleon III's oft-quoted utterance : "The Empire is Peace." No sooner had the Third Republic began to recover from the effects of the war of 1870, than it again took up its customary provocative attitude towards Germany, and if the peace has been preserved, it is only thanks to the patience shown by the Government and people of the Fatherland. For our purpose it will suffice to mention the Boulangist period and the insulting manner in which the Empress Frederick was treated during her stay in Paris. The mere fact that this attitude was adopted towards a lady made it doubly disgraceful, and scarcely added to the chivalrous reputation, which the French so insistently claim for themselves. Later came the aggressive utterances of M. Delcasse as minister of Foreign Affairs, insults to the German flag, and stupid demonstrations in honour of the hero of Morocco, D'Tinades.

And now the French have been seizing the opportunity presented by the War in the Balkans to renew their policy of pinpricks. Not only have they been endeavouring to convince the whole world that the Turkish defeats were caused by the bad quality of the guns supplied by Germany, and by the incapacity of the German military instructors serving under the Ottoman flag, but they have even sought to cast the suspicion on Germany of having encouraged Turkey to continue the war. Of all the newspapers devoted to press campaigns of this kind, the "Temps" is the worst offender, which is the more surprising, as this paper is well known to stand in close touch with the French Government. Characteristic of the methods of this type of journalism is the statement, that the concessions granted to a German Company for the constructions of a Metropolitan railway in Constantinople, are closely connected with the supplying of arms and ammunition. As a matter of fact the company to which the railway concession has been granted is not German ; the mere fact that the "Banque Ottomane," which is a purely French undertaking, belongs to this syndicate, proves the completely international nature of its character. No less false is the statement published by the "Temps" that Germany had brought her influence to bear on Turkey, with the object of inducing her to select delegates for the Peace Conference who were well known as obstinate irreconcilables. At the time in question those responsible for the foreign policy of Turkey were much more under the influence of England than of Germany, so that if any country has had a say in the selection of these delegates, it is Great Britain. In all probability Turkey acted quite independently.

To return once more to our previous remarks concerning the Constantinople railway concession, Germany is accused of combining economic matters with those of a political and military nature. One would have thought that the French would have been the last to bring accusations of this kind, as they themselves are so frequently in the habit of converting mere trading interests into political claims. To quote one example only, Morocco ; here the trade interests of France finally led to political supremacy over the entire country. In the same manner, at the close of the last century the French utilised the monetary claims of two Levantine usurers, Lorando and Tubini, as an excuse for a naval demonstration against the Island of Mitylene in order in this way to bring pressure to bear on the Turkish Government. And when some years ago, the Governments of some of the South American States, especially Brazil and the Argentine Republic gave order to German arms factories, the French went so far as to threaten the Republics, despite the fact that they are otherwise wont to dwell on the sympathies existing between all the Latin Peoples. As a matter of fact, France's idea of the tie uniting the tie Latin races, is that they have all to bow the knee to the mighty Republic.

The "French Press" itself is a striking example of this combination of business and politics. The French papers, especially the more important ones, cost a great deal of money to produce, and have but few advertisements. Thus, they are not in the same position as most of the papers in Germany, England, and South America, which are mainly supported by their advertisements, but are chiefly dependent on the subsidies of those persons whose business interests are served by the political attitude taken by the Press. The case of Lorando and Tubini serves as an illustration of this fact, on this occasion the French newspapers received heavy subventions for bringing pressure to bear on the Government, and so it was with the Morocco affair.

Where countries like Turkey or Morocco are concerned press campaign actuated by financial motives are not any serious danger to France.

But constant attacks on Germany, are scarcely a wise policy. Prince Bismarck once said that sooner or later every country has to pay for the windows broken by this press. It may be that France will some day have a very heavy bill to pay.

CHANGES IN THE WORLD'S TRADE.

Although the year began under warlike auspices, and is ending without the settlement of a lasting peace, nevertheless it has witnessed a general trade boom, which, according to figures recently published, considerably exceeds the average increase of the last 10 years. With the exception of Russia and France, imports have increased in every country in Europe ; in the principal industrial countries such as England, the United States, and Germany, this increase has even been considerably greater than in the case of the two excellent preceding years. The decrease in France and Russia is but a trifling one, in the latter country only amounting to 2 million marks, whereas the enormous increase of French imports for the previous year explains the present falling off of 122 million marks. English imports head the list with 12 1-4 milliards of marks, then comes Germany with nearly 8 1-2 milliards. Next in succession come the United States with 6 1-3, and France with 5 1-4 milliards of marks. The greatest increase is shown in the imports of the United States, in which country it amounts to over 1 milliard, whereas England only approaches this figure, and Germany can only boast of a rise in her imports of something in excess of 3-5 of a milliard of marks. It must, of course, not be forgotten that the previous year saw a decrease of imports in the United States, and that England could record but a very small increase during the same period, whereas Germany could show figures pointing to imports in the preceding year which were very little behind the statistics for the twelvemonth now drawing to a close.

In the matter of exports, England also heads the list with more than 10 milliards. Then follow the United States with 7 5-6 milliards of marks, and Germany with 7 1-4 milliards. Here, too, we are confronted with the fact, that the exports of the United States show a greater rise than those of England, which country, in turn, exceeds the figures for Germany by one sixth. The aggregate trade figures for the seven leading countries of Europe surpass those of the foregoing year by nearly 6 milliards of marks, whereas the close of the twelve months ending 1910 only showed a rise of four and a third milliards of marks.

Three facts have made this development possible, despite the unfavourable influence of the war ; the splendid harvest, the increased gold production, and the increase in prosperity of several remote countries, whose importance for the world's trade is a steadily increasing one.

The statistics of the world's harvest already published for 1912, reveal an enormous increase in all the more important grains even over the satisfactory figures of the preceding year. It has been calculated that the wheat crop in the twenty-three principal grain producing countries exceeds that of the previous year by 6.4 per cent. whereas the rye crop of the nineteen principal countries concerned shows a rise of 22·2 per cent. The barley crop for twenty-two countries shows an improvement of 5·7 per cent. the production of oats in twenty-one lands has risen by 21·4 per cent. and the aggregate maize crop for fourteen countries reveals an improvement of 21·8 per cent. The beet sugar crop exceeds that of the previous year by 17 per cent. This satisfactory state of the world's harvest has increased the buying power of the agricultural population of all countries, the result being that there was an active demand for industrial productions on all sides. Even the gold output for the year 1912 is larger than in the case of the year before, which itself was a satisfactory one. The Transvaal mines alone produced gold of the value of 723 million marks during the first eleven months of the current year, which is an increase of 71 million marks over the output of the previous year for the same period.

Of the overseas countries which have of late assumed an important position in international trade, special mention must be made of Canada Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Japan and Australia, although the final figures for the year 1912 are not yet to hand. At the conclusion of the fiscal year, ending on March 21st 1912, Canada could show imports to the value of more than two and a third milliards of marks, making a rise of four hundred million marks in comparison with the preceding year the exports amounted to 1·33 milliards of marks (forty-six millions in excess of the year 1911). But the four months between April and July 1912 show a still further rise of not less than 33 per cent. in comparison with the same period of the foregoing year. For the first nine months of the year 1912, Brazil's foreign trade shows an increase of 234 million marks or 14 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. For the same period, the Argentine Republic can even claim an increase of exports amounting to four hundred and sixteen million marks. In Australia, we see that imports have increased by 164 million marks, and exports by 32 million marks. Equally satisfactory are the export figures from Japan. All these trade figures for the twelve-month now drawing to a close, show that so far neither war nor political tension has exercised any adverse influence on the trade of the world.

BERLIN NEW MUSEUM BUILDINGS.

The great structural works for the new Berlin Museum, which were begun by the late Alfred Messel, and are now being superintended by the Municipal Architect Professor Ludwig Hoffmann, are unfortunately likely to be greatly delayed in their completion. The chief difficulty lies in the soil of the so-called Museum Island, which has proved extremely difficult to deal with for building purposes ; in fact the question of whether the part so far excavated is to be filled in or merely built over, has led to a difference of opinion between the parties concerned. The whole matter has been laid before the Kaiser, who has given the decisive vote, so that there is now every reason to believe that the difficulty will be shortly overcome. On the occasion when the Kaiser granted an audience to the heads of this undertaking, various other decisions were arrived at, which are extremely important for the continuation of the entire work. Among other problems discussed was that of the locality to be chosen as the site of the Asiatic Museum, and it was decided that this building should be erected in Dahlem. It is a quiet and prettily situated suburb in the West of Berlin, lying in the immediate vicinity of the Grunewald ; it is gradually assuming the character of a little town of Museums and scientific Institutions. Among these may be mentioned the already existing Botanical Gardens, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry and Physics ; to these is now to be added the Asiatic Museum. This museum, although not even the foundation stone of the building has yet been laid, disposes of a number of rich and valuable treasures. As selection of its exhibits in the form of paintings, drawings, statues, pottery, Japanese art, etc. may now be inspected in the splendid Exhibition of East Asiatic Art recently opened by the Academy of Arts. Furthermore, the Ethnographic Museum contains a number of excellent specimens of Asiatic Art, and these will later on be transported to the new Museum. Thither, too, will be taken the entire rich section of Indian Antiquities which have been got together by the antiquary Bastian, and other objects equally remarkable both from the historic and artistic point of view, such as the monumental Turfan Frescoes, now temporarily on view, which were brought to Berlin by Lecoq, so that the future Asiatic Museum will be in the possession of unrivalled treasures. Finally, comes the greatest work of all, in the shape, of the Facade of the Mschatta, which the Sultan Abdal Hamid presented some time ago to Kaiser Wilhelm II., and which represents Oriental architecture at its very best. This facade has hitherto been sheltered in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum but this building has not the necessary facilities for displaying this masterpiece to advantage ; but the new Asiatic Museum will be planned in such a manner as to be able to reveal the full beauties of this colossal architectural wonder. The Ethnographic-Museum, which is at the present moment vastly overcrowded with specimens, can then be devoted to collections representing Africa, America and Australia, as well as to prehistoric remains of various kinds. Should the American collection eventually become so large as to necessitate the construction of a special American Museum, room will be found for it in the neighbourhood of the Asiatic Museum at Dahlem.

L. ASCH.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a chairman for the current year, resulted in the re-election of the Hon'ble Sir C. H. Armstrong, Kt., of the firm of Messrs. Lyon Lord & Co., Ltd.

H. M. the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. T. W. Richardson, I.C.S., to be Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal, vice the Hon. Sir C. M. W. Brett, Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S., retired.

THE PORTE'S QUANDARY.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY NOT CONVOKED.

Peace or War will be Equally Disastrous.

INTERNATIONAL JEALOUSY RIFE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The exceptions taken by Germany to the Note of the Powers related to a previous draft, not to the final one, which has already been despatched, and will probably be presented to-day or to-morrow.

The Note of the Balkan States will naturally only take effect if the Porte refuses compliance with the advice of the Powers. It is intended to convey the direct result of such refusal.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, the delegates of the Balkan States said that they were ready to leave England immediately after the delivery of the Allies' Note.

In well-informed quarters there is little hope of avoiding a resumption of hostilities.

THE BULGARIAN ARMIES.

SOFIA, JAN. 15.

King Ferdinand, with his Ministers, is proceeding to Mustafa Pasha, to meet General Savoff and the commanders of the four Bulgarian Armies.

A SHORT CUT TO PEACE.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Well-informed people in London consider that a little fighting would prove the shortest way to peace, as Adrianople is not expected to be able to resist another attack.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Evidently, Constantinople is the centre of hesitations and anxieties, to which international jealousies contribute no little.

The National Assembly has not met, nor has it been even actually convoked. The Porte is fearful of disaster from internal disruption if the assembly decides on peace, and from defeat if it decides on war.

PERSIAN GENDARMERIE.

Financial Assistance from Britain.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Replying to Mr. Hoare in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said he was well aware of the difficulties of the Persian Gendarmerie, owing to the irregularity and insufficiency of its pay. The Imperial Government had advanced a sum of £15,000 in December for the requirements of the Government of Fars.

Sir Edward Grey said he was now considering what more could be done to assist the Gendarmery, reports of whose efficiency, owing to the direction of their Swedish officers, had impressed the Government favourably.

PERSIAN ARMS CONVOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 15.

The latest reports from Southern Persia show the gendarmerie at Bushire are collecting men to guard the convoy carrying arms to Shiraz. They are also enlisting recruits with a view to strengthening the posts on the Bushire-Shiraz road.

OTTAWA'S WATER-SUPPLY.

Ex-India Officials to Report on the Question.

OTTAWA, JAN. 15.

Upon the recommendation of Lord Strathcona, Mr. Alexander Cruikshank, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, and Sir A. R. Binnie, have been appointed to report upon the question of a water-supply for Ottawa.

[Sir Alexander Walmsley Cruickshank, late C.S.I., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, was born in 1851, the son of the late Major J. J. F. Cruickshank, H. E. I. C. S. of the Bombay Engineers. He was educated at Wimbledon and passed into Woolwich, but entered the Indian Civil Service in 187-2, and was employed mostly in the Allahabad and Rohilkhand Divisions in Northern India. He was decorated for his services in the famine of 1897, when Commissioner of Allahabad. The last appointment held by him was Commissioner of Rohilkhand, from 1898 to 1908.]

[Sir Alexander Richardson Binnie, Kt., Member of Council of Inst. C.E., F.G.S., Member Inst. M. E., F. R. M. S., and M. R. I., was born in 1839 and educated at private schools. He was for some time a pupil of the late J. F. Bateman, F. R. S., President Inst. C. E. He has been employed on the Welsh Railways, in the Indian Public works Department (1868-74); was Chief Engineer of the London County Council from 1890 to 1901 and Engineer to the City of Bradford (1875-90). He constructed the Nagpore Waterworks, Blackwall Tunnel, Bradford Waterworks Barking Road Bridge, etc. He has published various papers and reports on professional subjects.]

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Preference to American Ships to be Eliminated.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Root introduced a Bill to amend the Panama Canal Act by eliminating the provision exempting American coasting vessels from tolls.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

MONTREAL, JAN. 1

The Duchess of Connaught has made a further improvement, and is able to take nourishment regularly. She is sleeping well.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. S. S. "China" has shipped £ 550,500 of gold for India.

HELPLESS IN THE GALE.

FURNESS LINER'S DIRE LIGHT.

Fifty Days Rudderless in the Atlantic.

ABANDONED BY TUGS AND AGROUND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The most dramatic story of the recent storms is that of the Furness liner "Snowdon Range," which was buffeted by the waves of the Atlantic for fifty days in a rudderless condition.

She had been given up as lost by Lloyd's when she was picked up by the liner "Welshman." She was towed for five hundred miles, but had to be abandoned in the storm within sight of Queenstown. Two tugs made fast, but were compelled to leave her.

A naval tug then went out, but returned and reported that the "Snowdon Range" had been driven by the gale into the harbour. She passed over the dangerous Graballs Rocks last night, and struck the bank on Spike Island, where she lies on a soft bottom and is safe.

TIBET'S FUTURE.

China Repulsed and Looking to Britain.

PEKING, JAN. 15.

The Chinese Foreign Office, in a letter to Sir John Jordan, says it is most anxious that a harmonious arrangement between Great Britain and China should be come to in regard to Tibet. It hopes that Sir John Jordan will communicate to China Great Britain's views at the earliest possible moment, in order that a satisfactory solution may be reached.

LATER.

The *Times'* correspondent at Peking, sums up the situation in regard to Tibet as follows:—The Chinese officials, civil and military, have evacuated Tibet. The expedition from Szechuan has suffered several reverses, probably of no great significance, while the latest reports state that there has been a massacre of Chinese troops at Batabg, and the reinforcements from Yachaufu refuse to march. In view of the unfavourable position, China is desirous of negotiating with Britain, but the latter may not be disposed to discuss the question till China recedes from the position taken up in her reply of the 23rd December. The Foreign Ministers meet on Thursday to discuss Russia's recent action in regard to the Boxer indemnity and other matters.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SINKS.

MADRID, JAN. 15.

Telegrams from Conil state that the "Clan Mackenzie," which was nearly afloat, slipped off yesterday during a violent gale, and sank. The salvage vessels took refuge at Cadiz.

FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

PARIS, JAN. 15.

M. Deschanel has been re-elected to the Presidency of the Chamber. He subsequently formally accepted a candidacy for the Presidency of the Republic.

AMERICAN LAND LAW.

SACRAMENTO (CALIFORNIA,) JAN. 15

Three bills, designed to prohibit the holding of land in California by foreigners inadmissible for citizenship, have been introduced in the State Legislature.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, JAN. 15

In a match between New South Wales and South Australia, New South Wales compiled 513 in the first innings, and 314 in the second, Trumper scoring 201 not out. Macartney 125 and 96 and Bardsley, 90. South Australia made 331 in the first innings and 412 in the second, thus being beaten by 84 runs. Clem Hill scored 138 and 77, and Moyes, 95.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The death is announced of Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Lance.

LONDON, JAN, 15.

Lieut-General Sir Frederick Lance, whose death was announced yesterday, will be buried with his wife, who died on the 10th of January.

The death is announced of Mr. Walhouse, at the age of 91. He was the father of the Madras Civil Service.

[Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Lance drew a wound pension and had been on the unemployed Supernumerary List for some years. He was born in 1837, at Buckland, of Mary Somerset, his father being the late Rev. J. E. Lance, Rector of the Parish and Prebendary of Wells. He married, in 1869, Eling Eliza the only daughter of the late Francis Hoare Sprague, J. P., of Paignton, and four sons were born to him. He entered the East India Company's Army in 1856, being gazetted to the 55th Bengal Native Infantry. In the following year he joined the 16th Punjab Infantry (now the 24th Punjab Native Infantry) and again twelve months later was transferred to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. In this regiment he remained for many years, and between 1880 and 1888 commanded it. From 1889-92, he was Colonel-on-staff commanding at Ferozepore, and from 1892-5 Brigadier-General commanding the Bengal Presidency District. In 1895 he was promoted Major-General, and became a Lieut.-General in 1899.

His record of service was as follows:—Served in Indian Mutiny, 1857-59 (severely wounded at Sisseya Ghat, and horse shot under him, despatches, medal); Dour Valley, 1872; Jawaki Expedition, 1877 (severely wounded, despatches); Afghan War 1878-80 (despatches twice, medal and clasp for Ahmed Khel, Brevet of Lieut.-Col.); Mahsud Waziri Expedition, 1881 (despatches); Colonel 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), 1904.

During his retirement he was a Councillor of the Borough of Wandsworth.]

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Text of Leaders' Reply to Memorial.

NEGATIVE POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Mr. Bonar Law's reply to the memorial says:—"It asks us to retain the leadership, while altering in one important particular, not, indeed, the policy of Imperial Preference, but the method by which it can be most effectively carried out. This modification is that, when the Unionists are returned to power, if, after consultation with the Dominions, it proves desirable to impose food duties, they shall not be imposed unless they are submitted to a general election.

"While this modification does not involve any principle preventing us from loyally supporting the action desired by the majority of the party, nevertheless it would have been more agreeable to us, and, in our view, more in the interests of the party, that the change of method should be accompanied by a change of leaders. The memorial, however, urges that a change of leadership would be fatal to the best interests of the party and of the country. We feel that in view of such an expression it is our duty to comply with this request, and this we are prepared to do."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FEARS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Unionist papers generally welcome Mr. Bonar Law's letter with relief and thankfulness, and opine that the future may now be faced with calm confidence.

The *Morning Post*, though, shares the apprehensions of Mr. Austen Chamberlain that the change in policy may be disastrous, and points out the defects of the merely negative policy of denunciation of the Government. It hopes that a basis has now been provided for united determined action to carry out Mr. Chamberlain's programme of instalments.

LIBERAL AGITATION.

One hundred and seventy-four Liberal Members of Parliament have signed a memorial to Mr. Lloyd-George asking for a reduction of taxation on tea, sugar and other articles of food.

MESSRS. LEVER BROS.

Huge Monopoly Acquired in Liberia.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Messrs. Lever Bros. have concluded an agreement with the Liberian Government, empowering the firm to acquire, by successive stages, a lease of twelve thousand square miles, amounting to over a quarter of the whole country, with the following monopolies:—oil palms, timber, the use of the land in any form, and all the trade with the natives.

MARCONI COMMITTEE.

Independent Expert Opinion Required.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Marconi Committee has revised its interim report to the extent of requiring a committee of independent experts, with a chairman of judicial or administrative capacity, to report within three months on the merits of various systems.

SMUGGLING OF A RAPHAEL.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

It is stated that Raphael's masterpiece "Madonna Della Quercia" arrived in London yesterday, having been smuggled out of Italy, and is now at an hotel in the Strand, guarded by detectives.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

King Alfonso is striking out a new line by summoning Republican and Socialist leaders to the palace, to learn their views on different political questions.

INFORMER SHOT DEAD.

Arrests in Comilla Dacoity Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COMILLA (Tippera, Bengal, JAN. 15.

A young man named Debendra Kumar Ghosh, son of Babu Chandra Kumar Ghosh, a senior pleader of the Munsiff's Court, was shot dead yesterday at 7-30 p.m. in a populous part of the town. The assassin has not been traced. Vigorous police inquiry is proceeding.

LATER.

Information reached Calcutta to-day that the informer in the Comilla (Tippera) dacoity case had been murdered. The informer, whose name cannot be ascertained, is said to have been a member of the gang who committed the dacoity, and who were arrested with guns and revolvers in their possession He was, it is stated, walking along a village road near Comilla, when he was shot dead by some person or persons unknown.

Thirteen persons were recently arrested in Comilla on a charge of preparing to commit a political dacoity and the murdered youth was presumably suspected of having furnished information against them. They were seized in a goldsmith's house where a mass of gold and bullion was found, said to be the booty of some recent dacoities The Wari (Dacca) suspects are alleged to have some connection with the Comilla suspects. After the arrest of the Comilla suspects several houses of respectable pleaders and others of Comilla and other places were searched by the police.

WITH a 12-million Railway Budget for India in 1913-14, it will be possible, says the *Pioneer*, to provide for new lines being begun as well as for those already under construction being pushed on vigorously. This is apart from expenditure on rolling-stock and for the improvement of open lines. Full provision for outlay on irrigation works will also be made, but this is always in a measure limited by the difficulty of suddenly expending establishments.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation o your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

RANGOON STABBING CASE.

Murder Charge against an Artilleryman.

BRAWL WITH VILLAGERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 15.

Before Mr. Casson, District Judge of Hanthawady, there began to-day the hearing of the charge against Gunner Denmarks of the Royal Garrison Artillery, of having on December 23rd last at Thilwa, caused the death of Head Constable Sunder Singh by stabbing him with a knife.

Several Indian witnesses were examined, whose, evidence went to show that the accused, in company with four comrades of the same regiment, had liquor in a bear-shop at Thilwa. Some of them became worse for it and misbehaved themselves. It was reported to a local contractor by a Burma lady that her daughter was being chased by the soldier. The police arrived on the scene, and one of the soldiers struck the police sergeant with his fist, while another stabbed him with a knife. Not one of the witnesses could identify the accused, as all the soldiers were dressed alike. They were made to stand in the Court along with a number of men from the R.G.A., with helmets on, and, without them, but remained unidentified.

Mr. W. Turnbull, Assistant Accountant of Thilwa, swore to a report being made to him by his servant, of two sahibs being beaten in a village. He went with his friends and found crowds of Burmese on the bridge and on both sides of the creek

The Burmese seemed to have been attacking the soldiers. Some sticks were thrown in the air. He thought it was Gunner Brown who was being beaten while Trumpeter Harwood was pulled out of the creek. He saw four soldiers in all, none of whom were known to witness before this event. Witness was asked to identify the man and indicated Brown as one who, he thought, had nothing to do with the disturbance. Ahmed Khan said that the man who came out of the creek was either the accused or Harwood. Witness identified Denmark amongst fifteen other shown him, as the man who had stabbed Sunder Singh.

A Police Constable stationed at Thilwa, who went to see the disturbance on 23rd December, on hearing the soldiers were noisy, gave corroborative evidence, and identified the accused as the man who had used a knife on the deceased. The case was adjourned to Saturday next when the hearing of the evidence is likely to be concluded.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Merit of Present I. C. S. Recruitment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 15.

The Public Service Commission re assembled this morning, when Sir Arnold White was examined. In reply to a question from the President regarding simultaneous examinations, witness said it seemed to him that the main merit of the present system was that it ignored racial considerations and racial distinctions. In reply to Mr. Abdur Rahim, witness said he was of the opinion that training in law was advisable for both executive and judicial officers, and its study might usefully be included in the syllabus for the examination.

Dewan Bahadur L. S. Swamikannu Pillay was the next witness examined. In reply to Mr. Abdur Rahim, he said that there was a strong feeling for class representation in the Services, especially among those classes who were not adequately represented.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma was then examined.

The Hon. Mr. Shehagiri Iyer was next examined by the President. He said it was likely that a purely competitive test in India would result in certain classes preponderating for some time.

In reply to Mr. Sly, Mr. Seshagiri Iyar said the claim for increased representation of Indians in the services was based on their advance in education and general progress.

The Hon. Mr. Rama Chandra Rao was the next witness. Except Mr. Sly, who asked a question to elicit an explanation of certain written evidence by witness, none of the Commissioners had anything to ask the witness.

Dr. T. M. Nair was the next witness examined. In reply to the President, he siad he would select a number of candidates at least double that of the vacancies, to undergo an examination for the Civil Service. The selection of candidates should be entrusted to a board who could find out men of good character and generally reliable.

The Commission then adjourned for the day.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

Headquarters to continue in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 15.

A Press *communique* states:—The Government of India, on a careful review of all conditions affecting the question, have decided that the office of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency should continue to be located in Calcutta.

THE annual report of the Imperial Bacteriologist on the Muktesar laboratories for the year 1911-12, shows that during the year under report, 10,52,500 doses of anti-Rinderpest serum were pepared against 5,77,969 doses, or 4,74,531 doses more than in the previous year. The issue amounted to 6,98,100 doses as compared with 5,33,779 doses during the year 1910-11. After complying with each indent in full, there was a large surplus of this serum at the close of the official year. The large output of serum during the year under report is due to the introduction into routine practice at Muktesar of the new method of anti-serum preparation investigated at Bareilly during the winter months of 1910-11. The application of this new method has given very successful results. The average annual output of this serum has been doubled without any increase of cost and with a less expenditure of animals. The new method has the further advantage that plains cattles and buffaloes can be extensively utilised in the production of serum. The supply of serum no longer depends on a sufficient supply of susceptible hill bulls, and consequently the necessity of establishing a second laboratory for anti-Rinderpest serum preparation has been obviated. The method is being further improved and worked and very large quantities of this serum can be prepared if required.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

PEOPLE were wondering why there had been such unconscionable delay in the appointment of a new Governor to succeed Lord Sydenham. It was surmised that the offer, splendid as it was, might be going a-begging, in so far as men of first-rate celibre were concerned. Some colour is lent to this supposition by the official announcement that Lord Willingdon has been appointed Governor of Bombay. When Sir Frederick Ponsonby's name was emphatically mentioned for the post some time ago, it was received here with little enthusiasm, as there was nothing in the record of his public life to justify the choice. The public was, therefore, gratified to hear that the report was not true. Lord Willingdon seems, however, to be little improvement on Sir Frederick Ponsonby. He was for some years in Parliament, but it would appear that he was at most a Junior Lord of the Treasury and never emerged from the obscurity of the back benches. It is suggested, however, in his favour, that, as the House of Commons is a great training school for administrators, his mere attendance as a member must have enlarged his outlook. It is not within our experience that every M. P. is gifted with breadth or vision, but let us hope that the subtle influence of Parliament will go to make a good administrator of Lord Willingdon. From the published record of his career, we find that he is a Lord-in-Waiting to H. M. the King, that he is a very wealthy man, and that "he has been a valuable supporter of his party," all which are not exactly the qualifications for the distinguished office he is going to occupy. There is no objection in principle, to the recognition of services rendered by one to his party, provided he is otherwise well fitted for the reward, and that public interests are in no way jeopardized or discounted thereby. Lord Willingdon may prove a very capable ruler, after all. He may discover latent gifts which may yet qualify him for his great and responsible trust. His Lordship succeeds a Governor who has displayed uncommon ability, grasp and statesmanship in the handling of public questions, and it will be a very hard task for him to challenge comparison with Lord Sydenham. But even if Lord Willingdon does not reach the high standard of his immediate predecessor in office, we shall be well content should he win but a fair measure of success. He starts with the advantage of not holding out high expectations.

A SAVING GRACE.

LORD WILLINGDON is a Liberal, and that, in itself, goes for a great deal with a considerable body of my countrymen. If a politician is labelled as a Liberal, it is accounted as an all-sufficient reason for supposing that he must be better than one who calls himself Conservative. Liberalism is a name to conjure with among them. There is no sharp and broad division existing in principle between the two great parties in England. Either will feel no scruple in going great lengths in bidding for popular favour. But with many Indian publicists a Conservative is not good for much, and, if it were possible for them to enter Parliament, they would all make a solid phalanx on the Liberal side of the House. In the opinion of these men, there is a saving grace in the fact that our new Governor is a sound and ardent Liberal.

DANGEROUS DOCTRINES.

AT the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, about the Delhi outrage, Lord Sydenham made some thoughtful and pertinent remarks on the baneful effect of reckless and unguarded language. The anarchist and his bomb were the noxious offspring of ferocious and vindictive philippics uttered sometimes against the British rule. If such false charges were dinned into the ear of the people, as that the rule had impoverished the country, or that the subject races were trampled under foot, or that it was this foreign domination that was responsible for plague and famine, there is no wonder that they might craze the mind of some susceptible and ignorant youths, and, that brooding over the fancied wrongs and woes of the motherland, they are so over-mastered by their passions in the end, that they are then rendered fit for any enormity, however diabolical. The remedy lies in the extermination of pernicious teachings. When dangerous and seditious doctrines are openly disseminated, the Government can step in and sternly repress them. But they elude detection, and consequently the culprits escape punishment, when they are propagated by secret agencies working underground. To unearth them is primarily the business of the police. But the co-operation of the people is necessary, not so much in honest and indignant reprobation of the crime, when it takes place, as in trying to clear the atmosphere of the impurities with which the seditionists endeavour to charge it. Again, a man may not be a seditionist himself; he may, indeed, hate to be one himself; but he should always be restrained by the thought of the dangerous evil engendered by reckless assertions, enforced by needless acerbity and passion. Sedition, pure and outspoken, is not, to my mind, so fraught with mischief as insidious suggestions, or exaggerations and falsehoods presented with an air of verisimilitude. It is possible for the designing agitator to keep within the four corners of the Indian Penal Code, and yet indulge in rancorous criticisms calculated to create an unfair and unfavourable impression of the British connection. Herein lies the greatest mischief.

TAINTED ATMOSPHERE.

WHAT may be very much wished for is that the surrounding atmosphere should be pure and healthy, that it should be free from the evil agencies which breed the diseased mind and imagination. But we cannot expect thorough and universal improvement in the moral sense of the people, or a correct appreciation of the nature and results of the British rule of India. It is, again, a misfortune that the average man is unable to weigh evidence and judge correctly. The responsibility of guiding the popular mind rests with the educated classes, and, as pointed by his Excellency at the Town Hall meeting, they must be scrupulously careful of the spoken word. To say that every writer and speaker should weigh his words, and be strictly truthful and honest in his judgments, argues a state of perfection which, however devoutly to be wished, cannot be attained anywhere in the world. But if the terrible outrage were to serve as a warning to the rash and the reckless amongst us, if it were to frighten them into self-restraint, it will have taught them a salutary lesson. It has been stated that nationalists and extremists have also recoiled with horror from the crime. I read that "the Calcutta nationalists have declared at mass meetings that they should henceforth be loyal, and they expressed abhorrence for the crime which they themselves inaugurated by their seditious lectures five years ago." We have only to hope that this revulsion of feeling is not a passing spasm, but that it will endure as a profound and living principle in their hearts.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE composition of the new Legislative Council of Bombay has given general satisfaction to the Indian community. The number of elected members is twenty-one, and that of nominated members is exactly the same. It is often alleged by writers in the native Press that ability and independence are not exactly the qualifications which commend themselves to Government in their nomination of Indians to public bodies. These men are sneered at as invertebrates, or as mild mediocrities at the best, who would themselves readily yield to the official will. We do come across men of this type occasionally, but the nominations in the present instance have been approved as a decided improvement on those made to the defunct Council. The Parsis are gratified that their titular leader, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, has been given a seat in the Council, and Dr. D'Monte will represent a section of the Christian community which never had their own particular spokesman in the Council before. Another nominee, Sir H. E. Procter has earned the esteem of Europeans and Indians alike by his high character, and Mr. J. A. D. MacBain, whose interest in local affairs has been very keen and active, is sure to be a useful member. Hindu representatives have been judiciously drawn from various districts, and in Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla the Mahomedans have got one of their ablest and astutest leaders in the Council. I do not know if he will vacate his seat on the local Council, because he has been translated, by the suffrages of his colleagues to the Legislative Assembly of the Viceroy. The members may be divided according to their race as under:—15 Christians, 18 Hindus, 7 Moslems, and 4 Parsis. Here, too, there is nothing to complain of. Some Parsi writers urge that the community should be given the right of electing their representatives to the Council Without entering into the merits of the question, I can say that they seem to get on well enough without it.

DION.

THE VICEROY'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 15.

A bulletin issued at Viceregal Lodge, at 8-30 a.m., to-day, says:—

The Viceroy's general condition is improving, the neutritis reported yesterday is being treated by electricity. His Excellency drove out in the afternoon.

KHEDDAH CAMP RAIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The Dibrugarh (Assam) correspondent of the *Statesman* wires:—

Yesterday a report was received that the Kheddah camp of Mr. W. C. Morris, was raided by Duffias (a hill tribe). A guard of the 8th Gurkhas is stationed close to the camp and no serious trouble is likely to occur.

THE ABOR SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 15.

The *Pioneer* says there has been a considerable delay in starting the party told off for the Abor country. The survey work may thus be of shorter duration than was hoped, as the season during which the observations can be made satisfactorily, ends in early spring owing to the misty weather.

GENL. CHANG'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 15.

News from Tibet states that General Chang is still at Yatung, his move towards the Indian frontier being now marked by much deliberation.

BENGAL VILLAGE RAIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

A sensational dacoity is reported from Eastern Bengal. The house of Babu Kali Chand Kundu, landowner and money-lender of Dulai Bazaar, Babna, was attacked by about forty dacoits armed with axes, revolvers and guns. Cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 30,000 were secured, and the villagers were scared by the threat of the leader of the dacoits, that they would be shot down if they interfered.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The market for coal shares ruled very quiet and uninteresting to-day, with little enquiry and business on a very small scale.

In the jute market home conditions, where buyers are reported as holding off, were reflected. Sellers were asking Rs. 62 to Rs. 61-8 for spot, but there were no buyers.

The gunny market was firmer than yesterday, with more enquiry, but not a great deal of business was done.

BOMBAY GOVERNORSHIP.

A Press communique states:—Lord Willingdon, Governor-designate of Bombay, expects to arrive in Bombay, on the 4th April, 1913, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham will leave for England on the following day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TRANSPORT "URLANA."

The Royal Indian Marine authorities have chartered the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Urlana," for conveying native troops to China. The "Urlana" is a vessel of 3,333 tons net register and is under the command of Captain E. D. Prott. She entered the Government Wet Basin yesterday afternoon to be fitted up.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

STAFF.

Capt. I. U. Battye, Corps of Guides, is appointed Brigade Major 1st Secunderabad Infantry Brigade, vice Captain K. Henderson whose tenure expires on 4th April 1913.

Capt. P. W. L. Broke-Smith, R. E., on arrival in India is posted to the Ahmednagar Brigade.

Major R. F. Q. O'Beirne, R. A. M. C., to command Station Hospital, Cannanore.

Capt. A. H. T. Davis, R. A. M. C., to command Station Hospital, Malapuram.

DELHI OUTRAGE.

Great Ladies' Meeting in Bombay.

ADDRESS TO LADY HARDINGE.

The movement inaugurated by Lady Sydenham in connection with the presentation of an address to Lady Hardinge, culminated last evening in a public meeting exclusively of the ladies of Bombay, was held under her Excellency's presidency in the Town Hall. It was held to express abhorrence at the Delhi outrage and, admiration at Lady Hardinge's courage shown on the occasion, and also to adopt an address to her Excellency embodying the sentiments of appreciation of her fortitude and noble-mindedness. It was a historic and unique meeting, which, of all the cities in India, Bombay alone could hold. Last evening, perhaps, Bombay outstripped herself, for even in the enlightened annals of the city, the Town Hall had never before seen such a monster gathering of ladies within its precincts. The meeting was advertised to take place at 4 p. m, but long before that hour, motors, carriages, victorias and tramcars emptied themselves in front of the Town Hall, while hundreds again came on foot. The hall was literally crowded to suffocation, and hundreds of chairs had to be fetched after the meeting had commenced, to provide seats to the late-comers at the doors and on the verandas. All the arrangements were in the hands of the ladies themselves, and not a single male was allowed entrance into the hall. The meeting was most successful and it was thoroughly representative and influential. Europeans, Eurasians, Gujrathis, Dakhinis, Parsis were equally represented, only the number of Mussalman ladies was not large, because simultaneously they held a purdah meeting in H.H. the Aga Khan's Bungalow.

The meeting was most genteel and orderly—far more orderly than many a men's meeting. This showed how very advanced the Bombay ladies are as compared with the ladies living in other parts of India. Perfect silence prevailed from beginning to end with the exception of the outbursts of applause.

The enthusiasm displayed by those present was most hearty, and took practical shape in the collections made to defray the expenses of the casket, and to form the nucleus of some fund to be devoted to charity.

All the preliminaries of the meeting were executed by Mr. Deudhar and his associates of the Servants of India Society and the Social Service League.

Her Excellency Lady Sydenham presided; and there were present:—Lady Petit, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Kothare, Mrs. Shai, Lady Mehta, Lady Chandavarkar, Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Lawle, Begum of Sachin, Lady Jagmohandas, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Ramade, Mrs. Rao, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. MacBain, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. E. A. Lamb, Lady Lamb, Mrs. Norotam Morarji, Mrs. Manmohondas Ramji, Mrs. Macichan, Lady Armstrong, Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Raoji Shunkershet, Mrs. Lallubhai Shah, Mrs. Salochonabai, Mrs. Champaklal Mehta, Mrs. Kange, and other ladies of position.

The Begum of Janjira proposed that her Excellency Lady Sydenham should take the chair.

Lady Chandavarkar, seconding the proposal said: "I have much pleasure in seconding the motion that her Excellency Lady Sydenham be requested to preside at this meeting. The women of Bombay have met to-day to give expression to our sense of our deep indignation at the outrage on the persons of our beloved Viceroy and his noble wife, to our sincere feelings of gratification at their miraculous escape by the grace of God, and lastly, to our great admiration of their calmness and courage worthy of the best tradition of British manhood and womanhood. It is but appropriate that we should carry on our proceedings under the leadership and guidance of Lady Sydenham, who is our head, and who has been so good to us women in this Presidency."

LADY SYDENHAM'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Sydenham, addressing the assembly said:—"Ladies, we have met together for an object which must specially appeal to the hearts of all women. Our hope is that we may be able to unite the women of all communities and races throughout India in supporting the address to her Excellency Lady Hardinge which I shall read to you. In this address we have attempted to blend true sympathy with warm admiration of the calm courage and resourcefulness shown by her Excellency at a time of cruel trial. When we realize what this time meant to their Excellencies and the noble fortitude with which it was met, we must find an inspiration. To us women it is a source of pride that one of our own sex and the highest in this great land has set a fine example which we may all take to heart. To read the simple and touching words in which her Excellency described what happened on the fateful occasion is to feel uplifted and this is a real gain, though it arises from a terrible evil. I am sure that the words which I will now read express the thought which animate all our hearts, and your presence in large numbers to-day testifies to your united and cordial support."

Her Excellency here read the address.

Continuing, her Ladyship said: "I am glad to be able to tell you that since the scheme has been started, I have had the warmest support from all those with whom I have corresponded. The wives of the Princes and Chiefs of this Presidency are arranging for meetings of the women of their States. In addition to the wives of the heads of all the Provinces of India, I have received letters and telegrams from the wives of several chiefs.

"I think, therefore, that the scheme is now well launched and I earnestly hope that it will result in the fullest possible representation of the womenhood of India. I am glad to see Bombay so well represented here to-day; but there must be many women unable to attend this meeting and there may be some who have not yet heard of the object we have in view. I shall therefore be grateful to all present if they will tell any of their friends of our movement, and give them a chance of joining in it. Lady Lamb will receive the names of the Europeans Lady Chandavarkar of the Hindus, Lady Jeejeebhoy, Lady Petit and Lady Jehangir of the Parsis, and her Highness the Begum Saheba of Janjira and the Begum of Sachin of the Mahomedans. It is my hope that a suitable casket worthy of the occasion should be chosen to contain an illuminated copy of the Address. It is therefore suggested that all who wish to be associated in the movement should contribute any sum from one anna to a rupee, and a collection will be made to-day at this meeting. Any funds which may be left over would be handed to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge for the Woman's Hospital she is forming at Delhi, or for any other charity she may prefer. And now it only remains for me to thank you all for attending this meeting in such numbers, and to say how glad I am to know that all women of Bombay are united in heart on this important occasion.

LADY ARMSTRONG'S SPEECH.

In moving the first resolution, Lady Armstrong said:—

"Your Excellency and Ladies,—I have been asked to move a resolution, viz., that the address her Excellency has just read to you should be adopted and passed; and I have great pleasure in doing this, for it seems to me to express our feelings exactly as it conveys to Lady Hardinge that warm sympathy in her great trial and that admiration for her courage and kind thought for others, which must be in the mind of everyone of us here this afternoon. Her Excellency has just made such an interesting speech on the proposed address that there is little left for me to say, but as one of those in the Fort in Delhi on the day of the State Entry, I can bear witness from all I saw and heard, to Lady Hardinge's wonderful presence of mind and that, distracted though she was and in desperate anxiety on account of the Viceroy, not knowing the extent of his injuries, nor what the verdict of the doctors might be, she yet thought of the people and expressed a strong desire that the exhibition of fireworks arranged for that evening should still be held; so that the large crowds in Delhi, and the children especially, should not be disappointed. I doubt if it is possible for any of us here, to put ourselves in imagination in Lady Hardinge's place, and to picture what our feelings would be under similar circumstances. Unexpectedly, and all in a moment, the great event, to which she must have been looking forward for many months, was destroyed by the cruel and cowardly act of one of the spectators, and the circumstances were so appalling that it would indeed have been no wonder if her courage had failed her, and she had thought only of herself

and the Viceroy, who, for aught she knew at the time, was perhaps mortally wounded. Let us thank God that they were not both killed, and let us be sure of this, that they have been spared to carry on and complete the good work his Excellency has been engaged in ever since he came to this country. To me, one of the lessons of this disaster comes in the shape of an appeal to the women of India to train up their children as good and loyal citizens and servants of the State. The early education of a child can never be lost, and if the influence is for good the best results may always be expected, but laxity or indifference on the part of a mother is often responsible for a wasted life. I appeal therefore to you women here this afternoon to do your duty faithfully and truly to the children which have been entrusted to you. Lady Harding's courage, fortitude and unselfishness should always be held up as a great example of those in high positions caring as they most undoubtedly do, for the welfare and pleasures of those amongst whom their lot is cast."

"This subject, your Excellency, is one on which a great deal might be said, but as other speakers are to follow, I will conclude by formally moving that the resolution be adopted."

LADY JEEJEEBHOY'S SPEECH.

Seconding the resolution, Lady Jeejeebhoy said: "Your Excellency and Ladies,—I beg to second the resolution which has been so ably moved by Lady Armstrong. In doing so, few words will be necessary from me, as much has been written and spoken about the distressing occurrence which has occasioned the present meeting.

"Ladies, the crime which has shocked all India, and I may say, the whole civilized world, is deplorable from more than one point of view. It was committed at a time when, after years of bitter strife and struggle, this country was beginning to advance on the path of peace and progress. The happy visit of their Majesties was bearing fruit, and our Sovereign's words of hope were still ringing in our ears, when the fair and bright prospect was darkened by the baleful shadow of the anarchist. Not only was the outrage horribly out of tune with the prevailing spirit of peace and goodwill, but it was committed on one who, by his tact, sympathy and statesmanship, had made himself beloved throughout the length and breadth of this land."

"Your Excellency, while crimes such as this cannot be too strongly deplored, there is much in the late occurrence which calls for thankfulness. There is, of course, the miraculous escape of their Excellencies, for which our profound gratitude must be offered to Providence for His merciful intervention. But apart from that, the outrage has evoked a universal note of shame and indignation, such as never had been sounded, and which cannot be entirely barren of result. Moreover, it has given to the world, as our address puts it, 'a noble example of fortitude and resourcefulness at a time of supreme trial,' of which the women of all races and countries are truly proud. The simple letter which his Excellency the Governor read the other day at the public meeting, bore eloquent testimony to the calm courage with which Lady Hardinge faced the terrible occurrence, and when all memory of the crime will vanish, her example will live to inspire her sex in the ages still to come.

Ladies, we offer her Excellency this heartfelt tribute of our admiration, and we earnestly pray that our beloved Viceroy may soon be restored to health and strength, and may long be spared to render service to his King and country, and the empire at large. With these words, ladies, I beg to second the adoption of the address, which has just been read to us, and which well expresses our united sentiments of thankfulness, sympathy and admiration."

LADY MEHTA'S SPEECH.

In supporting the resolution Lady Mehta said: "Your Excellency and ladies,—The address which has been read to you by her Excellency has so admirably given expression to our wishes and feelings, regarding the atrocious attempt on the life of our beloved and esteemed Viceroy, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything very much to recommend it to your cordial acceptance. When the first telegrams were received reporting the outrage, it is no exaggeration to say that our hearts stood still at the thought of the terrible danger to which such valuable lives had been exposed, and we eagerly awaited, day after day, for assurances that Providence had in its mercy saved our country from a great calamity. Your Excellency and ladies, we regard the attempt on the lives of Lord and Lady Hardinge as a crime as unnatural as that of attempting to plunge a dagger into the heart of a parent. We earnestly thank God that such an unnatural crime was averted, though the guilt of the miscreants is none the less unpardonable and inexpiable. Your Excellency, I was present at the great meeting which was held the other day in this very hall, when his Excellency the Governor read the letter of Lady Hardinge, describing the occurrence. Simple and unadorned, it was so moving in its pathos that not an eye in the vast assemblage was dry. Our hearts went out to both Lord and Lady Hardinge in the severe trial they underwent. From that letter and the subsequent accounts published in the papers, it is impossible not to admire how noble and high-souled they have proved themselves. A good many of us know those familiar lines of Sir Walter Scott.

"'O woman, in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou.'

"Lady Hardinge has indeed proved herself such a ministering angel, the noble helpmate of a noble Viceroy, nobly performing her woman's share in the arduous and responsible duties of a great position. May every blessing under Providence be showered on them is our earnest and sincere prayer."

Mrs. Jamnabai Sakai translated the address in Gujarati and spoke a few words in support of the resolution.

The Begum of Sachin addressed the assembly in Urdu, and Mrs. Ranade in Marathi.

Lady Jugmohandas and Mrs. Kothare further supported the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

LADY PETIT'S SPEECH.

In proposing the second resolution requesting Lady Sydenham to forward a copy of the resolution to Lady Hardinge, Lady Petit said: "In so doing I should like to associate myself with every word that has been said expressive of abhorrence at this great crime, and admiration of the splendid courage which Lady Hardinge manifested under this terrible ordeal. I can recall no event which has moved this country more deeply than this attempt to assassinate the Viceroy on the day which to set a seal on the policy of sympathy and conciliation inaugurated by his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

"Rightly has the villain who would have stained the formal entry of the Government of India into its new capital with a deed of blood, been termed an Indian and the enemy of his country. We thank the Almighty for having preserved our great Viceroy's life, and pray earnestly for his complete restoration to health. And in doing so we proudly recall that the depressing surroundings of this crime were illumined by courage and wifely devotion which, must make every true woman's heart beat faster. There is not one of us who has read without emotion the simple narrative of the events in the Chandni Chouk, when, under a trial which would have prostrated a lesser woman, Lady Hardinge proved herself to be the exemplar of public duty linked with affectionate care. We would ask your Excellency, in forwarding this resolution to Lady Hardinge, to explain that these words feebly express all we feel, all we would like to say."

Lady Lamb seconded the proposal and it was carried.

VOTE OF THANKS TO LADY SYDENHAM.

Mrs. Claude Hill, proposing a vote of thanks to Lady Sydenham, said:

"I am very fortunate in the resolution which has been allotted to me namely a vote of thanks to Lady Sydenham for presiding at this meeting. This scheme of a presentation by the women of India of an address to Lady Hardinge, owes its inception to Lady Sydenham, and is being taken up cordially by the women of other provinces of India. We have to congratulate ourselves on having a Governor's wife who can thus take the initiative, and we hope that the response of the women of Bombay will be correspondingly cordial. We are soon to lose her and our loss will be a very great one. Her kindness of heart and wide sympathies are known to all of you, I hope. They certainly are to me. And unselfishness in giving up her time to any movement for the public good is shown by her presence here to-day. I know that the vote of thanks will be carried by acclamation."

Lady Cowasji Jehangir seconded the proposition. She said—"I am sure you are all aware of the great interest that Lady Sydenham takes in everything that con[illegible] this Presidency and particularly every [illegible] to its women. In the present instance she has not only taken the trouble to preside, but has also gone into the details of the organisation of the meeting, but, ladies there are two more reasons why you should receive this proposition, with the greatest cordiality. Firstly, we can combine a vote of thanks with vote of congratulation on the peerage conferred upon his Excellency. I am sure I express your feelings by saying 'Long may they live to enjoy the honour conferred upon them.'

"The second reason is that Lady Sydenham is very shortly to leave these shores for her native country, and this will be perhaps the last time when she will preside at a big meeting. Some of us have begun to regard her as a personal friend others have begun to realise that she is a true friend of the women of India and we shall all feel very sorry to lose her."

The proposition was carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed.

PURDAH LADIES' MEETING.

The spacious premises of H. H. the Aga Khan's residence were the scene of a meeting held to express admiration at the fortitude displayed during the Delhi outrage by H. E. Lady Hardinge who had endeared herself to the women of this land. His Highness was the host of not less 5,000 ladies of the Moslem community, who were forbidden by custom from participating in the public meeting of their sisters of other communities at the Town Hall the same evening. In the solitude of their homes, and behind the veil that screened them from the male gaze they had pondered over the cruel deed and shuddered at its heartlessness. The attitude of Lady Hardinge, and her calm courage, had inspired in them a feeling of admiration, which they could not refrain from testifying in their own, unostentatious manner. The Bhora, the Khoja, the Memuon and Mogul ladies were all represented, and amongst them were to be seen the families of Sir Currimboy Ebrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla. The presence of H. E. Lady Sydenham, Lady Lamb and Lady Petit were also. H. H. Lady Aga Lisa and H. H. Lady Aga Khan made speeches voicing their abhorrence at the dastardly deed, and expressing their admiration for Lady Hardinge.

A sum of Rs. 420 was collected for the proposed address to Her Excellency and the subscriptions ranged from one anna to one rupee.

Lady Sydenham was presented with a splendid basket of flowers, and the meeting dispersed after light refreshments.

POSTER OF APPROVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MYMENSINGH, BENGAL, JAN. 15.

A highly seditious printed leaflet, approving the Delhi outrage, was found posted on the front wall of the Muktear Library this morning. The police removed the paper after scraping the wall.

THIS AND THAT.

The longer one lives the more disgusted one grows with the dishonesty of one's so-called friends. True uprightness of character seems to be a relic of the good old days, petty meanness that would disgrace a sneak-thief one meets at every turn. I am not referring, however, to such stealing as would if detected quickly result in a holiday at his Majesty's pleasure, but to the infinitely more low-down tricks, which, though when I note them pass without comment, cause me to avoid the culprit for the future. To such a category belong those creatures, who with a jovial friendliness accept a drink and then when the time approaches for glasses to be refilled at their expense, remember that they have an engagement elsewhere. When I throw my bread upon the waters, I expect it to return well buttered—a sixty-year old brandy in return for a "pan" whisky is my ideal—but lifting the elbow with gentry such as these usually proves a remarkably poor investment.

Of the same kidney as the drink-cadgers is the male without a match; he, who with remorseless appetite feeds the flame of his Lady Nicotine from the pockets of his too trusting companions. Anyone known to have developed this unpleasant peculiarity should be studiously avoided. If I, by any chance, allow one of these people to put my box of vestas in his pocket, well, that is carelessness on my part, but the ingenious device is often tried of substituting a case of half burnt stumps for one's carefully treasured hoard, and this trick is much more difficult of detection. The only precaution possible in guarding against the light-fingered brigade is to take careful note of the man, who exhibits an unnatural affection for a well-filled ash-tray.

What endless interest some people in Bombay seem to take in yashing, though to most of us as practised here, it appears a very poor form of sport. If there is a good breeze, well and good; but with the flat seas and speeds quite microscopic that are the rule at this season of the year, any anticipations of thrilling experiences would be doomed to a sad disappointment. A short time ago, however, a boat that set out from the harbour had quite an exciting adventure. Two men with the requisite number of maids determined to make a sailing picnic to one of the islands. On arrival, they dropped anchor, rowed ashore in the dinghy, and walking a short distance inland, proceeded to amuse themselves as best they might. After spending several hours in pleasant fashion, thinking it was time to return, they strolled back to the beach and were horrified to find the tide had gone out and the yacht was stranded high and dry. All efforts to move her failed and they were obliged to wait till twelve o'clock at night before they could get her off. Reaching Bombay about four in the morning, the culprits walked up to the ladies' bungalow and found the infuriated mother waiting on the doorstep with papa in pyjamas standing discretely in the background. "What do you mean, Sir," cried the outraged lady, "keeping my daughters at sea till this disgraceful hour?" Now, were the cold mariners confounded? Certainly not! "There is nothing disgraceful about the affair, Madam," replied one of them, "you need not fear for your daughters' reputations, we were carefully chaperoned by a married couple." "Married couple," questioned the harrased matron with awful visions of some concealed misalliance, "whatever do you mean?" "Well," replied the undaunted yachtsman "the ship was there and I am a 'ship's husband!'"

I have in general no quarrel to pick with amateur dramatic clubs and their hard working members, but only an immense pity for those persons, who, having of themselves nothing original to say, derive a big pleasure from ejecting to the world words put into their mouths by their more brainy brethren. Poor mummers! Do they fondly imagine that the laughter in the stalls is in any way due to their misdirected antics in the limelight? The audience may be amused at their witty lines, but knows only too well that some apparently spontaneous sally is in reality a laboured effort drummed into a stupid head though the medium of a perspiring stage-manager. To the author, if he be present, the inept mouthings of the average amateur behind the footlights must be a painful spectacle, for in all probability he will see his most carefully thought out characterisation as twisted and unrecognisable as an image in a distorted mirror. What is the instinct that urges these would-be Irvings to emerge from their more proper obscurity into the searching gaze of the public eye? It is, I think, an impulse born of a consummate conceit and is coupled with an unpardonable ambition for publicly promiscuous osculation. But there is another magnet, which draws these foolish persons on to the boards, and that is the pleasurable anticipation of fulsome notices in a sycophantic local press, an expectation on which could not be disappointed on the present occasion unless they happen to read this paragraph. No! in my opinion, a stage play with an amateur playing the part of hero is a very Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

The secret is out at last as to the personality of the next Governor of Bombay. Gone are the occupations of the minor prophets and the knowing ones who with bated breath proclaim their prior information. No more have we an absorbing conundrum with which to fill unwelcome gaps in our flow of conversation. I was beginning to think that the Home government must have some 'Delhi-surprise-packet' to spring upon us in the form of a demagogue of the Keir-Hardie type. The election of that eminent Anglophobe, the member for Merthyr would have occasioned me no astonishment. It would have been an innovation indeed to be allowed to attend levees in cloth caps and red ties, and for that reason I am sadly disappointed at the choice of Lord Willingdon. However, in making the best of what is probably a good job—no innuendo intended—I, in my humble way, shall extend a hearty welcome to the ennobled lord, especially as I hear he is a thoroughly good sort and extremely popular with everyone who has met him.

B.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS

Are Attorneys Entitled to Appear.

Yesterday a special bench of the Bombay High Court composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Macleod sat to hear an application made by the Hon. Mr. Strangman, the Advocate-General, regarding the right of audience of attorneys before the clerk appointed to hear insolvency matters.

The following is the petition of the Advocate-General to the Chief Justice on behalf of the Bar.

That Mr. R. B. Patel, the clerk of the Insolvent Debtor's Court, has been empowered by his Lordship the Chief Justice under sec. 60 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, "inter alia" (1) to hold the public examination of insolvents (2) to examine any person summoned by the Court under sec. 36(2). That your petitioner is informed that in spite of protests made by members of the Bar, who were present at the time, such examinations have been conducted before Mr. Patel by solicitors. (3) That your petitioner submits that solicitors have no right of audience before Mr. Patel in such matter for the following reasons: (a) That no legal practitioner, save Counsel, have the right of audience before the court for the relief of insolvent debtors in Bombay. (b) that the examinations aforesaid are held before Mr. R. B. Patel as a delegate of the court and no legal practitioner who has not a right of audience before the Court has a right of audience before Mr. Patel. (c) That by sec. 121 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, it is provided that nothing contained therein shall take away or affect any right of audience and that any person may have had immediately before the commencement of that Act or shall be deemed to confer such right in insolvency matters on any person who had not a right of audience before the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. (4). That your petitioner as representing the Bar is desirous of having determined the question whether any legal practitioner save counsel has the right of audience before the officer appointed by the Chief Justice the exercised of the power conferred upon such officer under sec. 6 of the said Act your petitioner therefore prays (a) That your Lordship will be pleased to form a special Bench for the determination of the said question set forth in para. 4 hereof (b) That your Lordship will be pleased to direct that notice of this petition should be given to the solicitors of this Honorable Court and if necessary to the pleaders to enable them to represent their claims in the matter.

The Advocate-General appeared for himself, while Mr. Campbell appeared for the Incorporated Law Society.

Mr. Strangman said that Mr. Patel was the delegate of the court. Under sections 27 and 36 the examinations of the insolvents were held. Subsection 4 only mentioned "legal practitioner." In Burma solicitors and in Madras legal practitioners had a right of audience. The High Court had power to rule as to who might appear before the court for suitors, and there was no doubt whatever that the High Court could regulate the appearance of legal practitioners before them. Attorneys might appear in chambers. (Rule 474), Chapter V., which dealt with chamber affairs said that attorneys might appear in chamber matters. Then there was Rule 99 of the Insolvency Act which made some exceptions. Examination under Sec. 36 might be in chambers, but public examination under sec. 27 must be held in Court.

The High Court had passed no rule as regards insolvency similar to rule 74.

The Chief Justice: Sec. 70 of the Insolvency Act says that attorneys may appear in the Bankruptcy Court without instructing Counsel. There is a case in 15, Queen's Bench Division.

Mr. Strangman: It was never contended that no solicitor ever appeared in court, but in my limited experience I have never seen an attorney appear in court. The High Court has never authorised the attorney to appear before the Clerk, who is Mr. Patel.

The Chief Justice: Have you looked to the section, speaking of the duties of the clerk appointed by the High Court to take up Insolvency matters.

Mr. Strangman: Rule 16, Rule 17, Rule 26, Rule 38, mention these things.

The Chief Justice: I think some provision was made when examiners were abolished. Somebody took the examiner's place.

Mr. Strangman: If the chief clerk appoints another clerk there could be no contention that any attorney could appear before him. I am not suggesting that your lordships have not power to anow attorneys to appear in court.

The Chief Justice: The High Court was established in 1862 they had not formed rules before that. But advocates did appear before them all the same.

Mr Strangman: If that be the construction then attorney may appear in Courts. if they have on absolute right it cannot be taken away.

The Chief Justice: Subject to rules and regulations.

Mr. Campbell: Section 27, sub-sections 4 and 3 all use the word "legal practitioner." The contention put forward by the petitioner limits the words "legal petitioner" to "Counsel" only, as if attorneys and solicitors are not legal practitioners.

The Chief Justice: They are legal practitioners but he speaks of Bombay City only. There is some restriction in Burma.

Mr. Campbell: The words "legal practitioner" have been advisedly used, and attorneys and solicitors come under them. The words are very generally used in this country and their meaning is quite clear. In England the rights of solicitors to appear before the Insolvency Courts are not interfered with. The Calcutta practice is against the petition.

Mr. Justice Macleod: Do you say that attorneys are allowed to appear before the Insolvency Commissioner in Calcutta?

Mr. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Justice Macleod: Attorney's arguments in Insolvency cases have been reported.

Mr. Strangman: What ever might be the practice in Calcutta sec. 61 of the English Act.

The Chief Justice: It is clear that attorneys had the right of appearance before the Supreme Court, Sir Charles West once suspended the attorneys from practising in the Insolvency Court. Suppose if we hold that the existing practice at the time of the passing of the new Insolvency Act does not preserve audience to the attorneys, do you say we cannot make a rule giving them audience?

Mr. Strangman: Oh, no, your Lordships can give them audience by a new rule.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.'S CASE.

Mr. F. L. Macaffee, the expert in accountancy, who was called on behalf of the defence in the case in which Mr. S. N. Gazdar, a shareholder in Messrs. Treacher and Co. was charged with defamation by Mr. Robert Barlow, chairman, and certain directors of the same Company, was further cross-examined, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. H. Campbell, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kirke-Smith, solicitor, appeared for the complainants; and Messrs. N. N. Saher and N. Gazdar, barristers-at-law, with Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Kanga, pleaders, represented the accused.

Mr. Macaffee referred to the balance sheet of a certain company in which a debt of Rs. 1,000 appeared similar to that in the case of Messrs. Treacher and Co., was correct. In the case of the former concern the entry was correct. It was in Government paper and was a debt due to the Company by the Government, being a deposit with the Customs authorities with a view to facilitate the clearance of goods. The paper itself was not, but its equivalent was, the debt and it would not be one if there were no need for the deposit. Being a security it was not included in the column of debits and liabilities. It did not cease to be an investment because it was lodged with the the Government as a security. That amount of Rs. 1,000 was analogous to the amount of Rs. 1,000 deposited by Messrs. Treacher and Co. with the Government on arms. The analogy in this respect was with regard to the purpose, which was to transact business with the Government easily and the analogy was distinct, even though in one case the deposit was in Government paper and in Treachers' case in cash. In the sense that it formed part of the interest on reserve fund it was part of the Company. If witness earned interest from his investment he would certainly consider it a part of his income.

Witness admitted that clause 79, table A, of the Companies Act was right when it said that once at least in every year the directors should lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of income and expenditure of the past year. He also admitted that under the said clause, the interest and investments should appear in profit and loss account; but not when that interest formed part of the reserve fund. He thought the clause should be read subject to such a limitation.

Further, witness stated that profit and loss accounts were to "some" extent a summary and did not go into details. The interest could be shown if it were clearly mentioned—if it were already shown in the balance-sheet and in details in the profit and loss account. Witness quoted Mr. Walter Grierson (an authority, as he believed him to be) who, in his "Advanced Book-keeping" had stated that the profit and loss account must clearly show under the most convenient heading the items of interest. Witness had referred to that book before giving evidence on the previous day.

Regarding the sum of Rs. 1,000 set aside, as stated by the witness, he said that if Rs. 1,000 were set aside from the amount of interest for special purposes it ought to have been shown so. It was wrong in principle to have shown two entries of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 instead of the one for Rs. 6,000. Of course it showed the true financial position: but such an entry did swell the profits. He did suggest that the entry misled those who were not known good at figures, nor could he say that it indicated a desire to deceive in the directors. His contention was that an entry of Rs. 6,000 ought to have been made with the figures of the reserve fund and not in the profit and loss accounts.

Here the Court drew witnesses' attention to certain inconsistencies in his stasements regarding a similiar entry in accounts of another firm. After further reference to the balance-sheet the entry in that case was also wrong. Rs. 5,000 in Treacher and Co's. profit and loss account should be added to the reserve fund and without proper ruling by authority the amount ought not to be declared a dividend. There ought to be special regulation also if any amount of profits were to be invested and the directors would never do it without a resolution. But they could do so if it were provided in the Articles of Association. The result of the method adopted by Treacher and Co. and the method he advocated were the same, and the true financial conditions were also the same. But in the case of Treachers' the accounts were false because of the motive to create a fund to enable the directors to pay a dividend.

Asked whether he could suggest any reason, in case there was a motive for the whole Rs. 6,000 not being used in the matter of dividend but only Rs. 5,000, witness replied he could not read motives, or suggest any other reason than that it was to create a fund.

Coming to the question of the rent of premises belonging to Treacher and Co., witness stated that rent ought to be mentioned in both balance sheet and profit and loss account; and it must be on the debit side of the latter as representing a payment made. In the balance-sheet it ought to be mentioned under the heading of profit made by an investment, and should come under the General reserve fund. He would make the entry expressive by stating "house rent chargeable for premises." The amount should not be entered as trading profits. It was not his object to regard that method as depreciation of premises. The fact remained that the same result arose in entering on the credit side of the balance-sheet and on the debit side of the profit and loss account; but if such a method were not followed the divisible profit would be wiped out altogether. He quoted for this an authority in Prof. Dickzee, who in his "Manual for Auditors," had stated that there was no reason why rents for freehold premises should not be charged in accounts. Though this view supported a mention of rent in the accounts, witness was of opinion that it "ought to be charged" and if it were not, the accounts were false. He had no authority in black and white to support his statement but that was a "universal practice." That was so in the case of every firm in Bombay and witness mentioned names.

Mr. Campbell then showed witness the specimen of a balance-sheet in "Advanced Accountancy," where in the case of a company the cost of premises were mentioned but no rent was entered. Here witness wished to modify his previous statement by saying that in the case of premises built from reserve fund and from profits accrued from investments which formed part of reserve fund the rents ought be be charged. He had no authority for the foregoing except the various balance-sheets that passed through his hands. In Messrs. Treacher and Co. the premises were built out of capital. Messrs Treacher and Co. had sold their premises at Byculla and purchased premises at British Hotel-Lane. Their premises in the Esplanade were purchased out of the reserve fund; this was an invariable practice in the case of the buildings of a trading company. In any case Messrs. Treacher's case was not an exception. The company mentioned in the book was a construction company and was not a trading one. Mills were for construction companies and in their case there could not but be premises for keeping machinery. He had not heard of any mill having hired premises. Treachers' were general merchants and their manufacturing enterprise was only in a small scale.

Witness then dealt with the practice of other Bombay firms in this connection.

After his further cross-examination on certain insurance points the Court rose and the case was adjourned to the 22nd instant.

THEFT OF A HAND-BAG.

One Dayal Singh was prosecuted yesterday, by Inspector Chapman, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a handbag belonging to Mrs. Fisher. The latter was passing along Worley-road on Tuesday evening, when the accused came up behind and snatched the bag from her hand. Some people ran after him and two Passis stopped him. He was handed over to the police. He was convicted and the sentence against him is reserved in order that his previous record may be ascertained.

THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.

Inspector Smith charged Rajimal Rajula, an employe in his Majesty's Mint, with the theft of two sovereigns in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday. The evidence showed that on the 13th instant, two sovereigns were found to be missing from the Weighing Department. On information, the police searched the accused's house and found the sovereigns there. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

QUACK CLAIRVOYANTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged three Hindus named Laxman Govind, Atmaram Rajaram, and Govind Maruti, with wrongfully confining the complainant, Govind Raoji, and eleven others.

The story of the prosecution was that on Sunday last a theft of Rs. 29 in cash had been committed in the third accused's house at Kamatipura. All the complainants in this case were living in the same room as the third accused. Govind Maruti made a complaint to the first two accused, who were "goswamis". These "goswamis", in order to discover the culprit, confined all the twelve complainants in a room from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., on Monday last, after giving them til seeds and joggery, and telling them that if any of them refused to eat these he would be considered the thief. They added that he would be the culprit whose tongue was found to be burnt.

Govind Maruti had his suspicions of the complainant, Govind Raoji. He confided them to the "goswamis", who, thereupon, gave Govind a poisonous pill, which burnt his tongue, while the other with eleven, who were served ordinary jaggery pills, escaped unhurt.

All the accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced them each to 15 days' hard labour.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

St. George's Gold and Silver Medals.

Forty golfers took part in the competition for the St. George's gold and silver medals, the first day's play for which was held on Wednesday morning over the local course, which had been slightly altered for the occasion. Conditions are by medal play over two rounds of the course, the gold medal in the senior class and the silver medal in the junior class being presented to the competitor returning the lowest scratch score for the eighteen holes. A handicap sweepstake irrespective of class has also been held. For the gold medal Coombs, Eegland and Gittins all returned scores of 40, and therefore tied for the first place. England took five for the first hole and then two fours. A three at the fourth made him sixteen, and he continued to play steady golf up to the last hole, which cost him five. Gittins started rather badly as he took to ten strokes for the first two holes, but after this settled down and holed out all the rest in "Bogey." Coombs started with a five and missed a short putt for another five at the second. He got a three at the fourth and putting badly at the next two holes he took six to each. The last three holes, however, only cost him nine strokes as he holed a long putt at the eight for two, and the pinch for three.

Barbe and Herbertson with scores of 45 tied for the lead in the junior competition for the silver medal. For the handicap sweepstake three competitors, Hardie—3, Curry—8, and Whitton—9 lead with nett returns of 38, while Cherry—7 comes next with 39.

The result of the various competitions is very open as all the scores are level and no one has any very great advantage. Result:—

GOLD MEDAL.

	Score.
R. D. England	40
E. E. Coombs	40
A. Gettins	40
H. P. T. Lattey	41
J. H. Hardie	41
Capt. H. S. Adair	42
F. J. Arnot	43
E. Hargreaves	44
J. W. Jessop	44
Geo. Cook	44
Allan Stewart	45
M. Innes Ker	46
T. H. Watts	47
S. N. Powell	47
H. E. Hart	48
L. Miller	49

SILVER MEDAL.

	Score.
J. Herbertson	45
K. Barbe	45
J. A. Cherry	46
J. E. P. Curry	46
G. W Dawson	47
H. A. Whitton	47
G. M. Hossack	48
W. T. C. Huffam	50
W. G. Hutchence	50
A. W. Baker	51
E. L. Sim	52
W. A. Canden	52
A. L. Clapham	52
D. Harrington	52

HANDICAP.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
J. H. Hardie	41	— 3	38
J. E. P. Curry ...	44	— 8	33
H. A. Whitton ...	47	— 9	38
J. A. Cherry	46	— 7	39
K. Barbe	45	— 5	40
J. Herbertson... ...	45	— 5	40
R. D. England ...	40	+ 1	41
E. E. Coombs... ...	40	+ 1	41
A. Gittins	40	+ 1	41
H. P. T. Lattey ...	41	Scr.	41
P. J. Arnot	43	— 1	42
G. M. Hossack.. ...	48	— 6	42
W. T. C. Huffam ...	50	— 8	42
A. W. Baker	51	— 9	42
G. W. Dawson.. ...	47	— 4	43
Capt Adair	44	+ 1	43
D. Harrington ...	52	— 9	43
W. A. Cruden... ...	52	— 9	43
E. L. Sim	51	— 7	44
S. N. Powell	57	— 3	44
T. H. Watts	47	— 3	44
E. Hargreaves... ...	44	Scr	44
J. W. Jessop	44	+ 1	45
G. Cook	44	+ 1	45
W. G. Hutchence ...	50	— 4	46
A. Stewart	45	+ 1	46
M. Innes Ker	46	Scr.	46
H. E. Hart	48	Scr.	48
A. L. Clapham ...	52	— 4	48
L. Miller	49	Scr.	49

MACDONALD CUP.

After two attempts, Macdonald succeeded in defeating Hardie in the final round for the Macdonald Cup. Nicholson had to allow his opponent four strokes and on the first occasion the result was "all square". On replying, Nicholson took the lead at the sixth hole and winning the seventh won the cup by two up and one to play.

Results:—

J. A. Cherry..... —8 } Cherry
J. Herbertson..... —5 } Hardie

G. M. Hossack ..... —6 } Hardie
J. H. Hardie ..... —3 } Hardie

E. Hargreaves ..... —2 } Hargreaves
J. R. Landon ..... —4 } Hargreaves

M. F. Nicholson..... —6 } Nicholson
D. N. Laurie ..... +1 } Nicholson

Nicholson.

BOXING.

A boxing tournament was held in the "Maidania" last evening, and a large number was present to witness it. The programme contained nine items, and every fight was keenly contested except one in which the referee Lt-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor had to deide against S. B. S. England of H. M. S. "Sphinx" on the ground of "open gloves". Commander G. H. Ls. Touche R. I. M. and Mr. Kenneth Kemp acted as judges Mr. N. G. Hunt carried out the function of the time-keeper, while Dr. A. Powell was present as the medical officer.

The first fight was the Bantam-weight competition between St. Love, H.M.S., "Highflyer," and A. B. Marshall of the same ship. The former was given the fight.

The second contest was a light-weight one between A. B. Collyer, H.M.S. "Alert," and Pte. Paxton, Middlesex Regt., in which the former was declared winner.

Another light-weight fight was between Sigen Waghorn of H. M. S. "Highflier" and A. B. Ellis of the same vessel. The former was the winner.

A middle-weight contest of six rounds followed next between Pte. Woolton, Middlesex Regt. and Sergt. Nolan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in which, at the end of the third round, the former put his knee out and retired hurt. Sergt. Nolan was given the fight.

After an interval, five more contests were held and in the feather-weight competition Pte. Palmer Middlesex Regt. knocked out Sigen. Chapman, H. M. S. Alert".

Then followed the most interesting fight of the evening, Lg. Stoker Duffey, H. M. S. "Highflyer" vs Pte. Feast Sherwood Forresters, a light-weight contest of ten rounds, and the latter won on points.

In another light-weight contest Corpl. Mc Caun, Royal Dublin Fusilers beat A. B. Curran H.M.S. "Alert," on points.

In a bantam-weight contest S. B. S. England, H. M. S. "Sphinx" vs Pte. Sullivan Sherwood Foresters, the referee allowed the fight to the latter, as the opponent, in spite of the warnings, was fighting with open gloves.

The last competition was a middle-weight contest of ten rounds, in which Pte. L. Ryan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, knocked out A. A. Smallman, H. M. S. "Alert."

THE "CONDER" LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Commences 1st. February.

Entries close 25th. January.

For prospectus apply to

A. E. THOMAS,

Hony. Secretary for Tennis,
Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.

THE OPIUM CRISIS.

Opinion in Shanghai.

Writing on December 24th the "North China Daily News" said: To-day the Chinese Government is expected to make a definite reply to the repeated representations of Sir John Jordan on the non-observance of the Opium Agreement, and no little curiosity is felt as to the form it is likely to take. It is understood that some instructions on the subject are to be, or have been, given to the provinces but there is no indication of their exact purport. In June of last year, it may be remembered, as the outcome of obstruction and new taxation at Canton, the Imperial Government telegraphed very explicit orders to Viceroys and Governors in respect of observance of the then newly signed treaty; and if the Republican Government could be induced to repeat those orders, at the same time giving some substantial assurance that efforts would be made to enforce them, it is probable that the British Minister would need to ask for no more. Unfortunately it is a little difficult to be quite certain of the "bona fides" of the Peking authorities. At one and the same time we find them enjoining treaty observance on the provinces, professing inability to control the provinces, profiting by the additional dues which the Opium Agreement allowed them to impose and promulgating a Penal Code which threatens death to all who deal in opium. The whole combination suggests that Peking is contorting itself in the endeavour to stand well with both sides, to placate the provincial anti-opiumists and to keep the British Legation in good temper. That is the kind of game at which Chinese officials are adepts and no one need be surprised at this fresh example of the survival of old tricks on new platforms. What the Republican Government fails to realize is that even the patience of the British Government has a limit. Already burdened with 30,000 chests of opium, the merchants see themselves confronted with further consignments in the coming year of over sixteen thousand chests. As has previously been explained, so long as the Indian Government continues to sell, the opium merchants are compelled to buy, with the alternative of risking a serious slump in the value of stocks on which they are heavily pledged to the banks. That a certain number of clearances continues to take place is merely indicative of the profits that opium still contrives to yield in spite of official restrictions, and, incidentally, of the utter absurdity of the cry that Great Britain is for forcing the poverty-stricken Chinese to buy ten millions' worth of opium. No human agency, of course, could force them to do any such thing. But the extent to which opium-smuggling continues to be practised, shows how great a demand there is still among the people at large. Meanwhile the obstructiveness of provincial officials has not unnaturally caused the Opium Guild to refuse to take further deliveries, and the large interest of the different banks has given an international complexion to the story which is not likely to make China's position any the easier. Unless she is prepared to accept and carry out the Opium Agreement, to which she has already assented once specifically, once under a general declaration of adherence to all treaties and undertakings of the Manchu "regime, she must be called upon to make good the amount of lo

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE

Annual Report.

The annual administration report of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1911-1912, says there were 94 students on the College Rolls at the commencement of the year, and of these eight did not attend at all during the session and their names were consequently removed from the register; two left the College on account of continued ill-health and one died. There were consequently 83 names on the Rolls at the end of the session, and of these two did not appear for examination although eligible, two were refused permission to appear on account of not having fulfilled the prescribed conditions and one was ineligible on account of sickness. Seventy-eight students therefore appeared for the Annual Professional Examinations and 53 passed, giving a percentage of 67·95 as against 64·83 in 1910-11 and 71·71 in 1909-10. In the final year or class C 41 students presented themselves and 25 passed, giving a percentage of 60·97; in the second year or class B 17 presented themselves and 13 passed, a percentage of 76·47; in the first year or class A 20 presented themselves and 15 passed, a percentage of 75·00. One student of class A who had obtained the qualifying aggregate of marks at the Annual Examination but failed in one subject was examined again in March at the usual Supplementary examination, and passed.

In January 1912, the commencement of the first session, 62 candidates presented themselves for admission to the College as against 59 last year and 41 in the preceding year. The Principal admitted 33 students to class A and one student to class C (under the concession permitted to Salutris of this College). The remaining candidates either were refused admission on account of failing to give satisfactory evidence of general education, or because they were physically unfit for the profession or else they changed their minds at the last moment and did not join the College. There were thus 34 new admissions this year as against 38 last year and 24 in the preceding year.

There were 88 students names on the College Rolls in January at the commencement of the first session. Of these, 34 were newly admitted, 28 were students promoted to a higher class, 25 were failed students and one was a student who had not appeared for the examination. Of the failed students four determined to discontinue the course and left the College and seven being class C students were permitted, under one of the rules of the College, to present themselves for re-examination without further attendance their names however, being retained on the Rolls. Of the newly admitted students four discontinued the course after attending a few weeks. There were thus 80 students' names on the Rolls at the termination of the official year as against 94 at the commencement. The decrease in numbers calls for comment and is due to a variety of causes, among which are (I) the elimination of unsuitable students; (II) the selection of candidates having been more stringent been heretofore; (III) the large number of students who passed out of the College in December, "viz." 25, which is the largest number of graduates turned out in any one year since 1889; and (IV) four scholarships being vacant on account of two scholars discontinuing the course and there being no suitable applicants for the other two.

The newly admitted students this year mostly came from the Bombay Presidency. Of the 34 new admissions 21 came from the Bombay Presidency, 4 from Mysore, 4 from Travancore, 3 from the Central Provinces, 1 from Indore and 1 from the United Provinces. Of the new students 4 had passed the School Final Examination and 11 the Matriculation Examination. The remaining 19 students passed the College Entrance Test Examination. The new students classified according to caste were 20 Brahmins, 1 Rajput, 9 other Hindus, 2 Europeans and Eurasians and 2 Mahomedans.

At present there are 25 scholarships awarded by Government for students of this College. This year there were 13 scholarships to be awarded, "viz.," 11 for candidates from the Presidency proper and two for candidates from Sind.

During this year again the Laboratory has been fully utilised for diagnostic purposes and minor research. Much material has been submitted from outside sources. Space does not permit of details being inserted.

The demand for Graduates of this College has continued, but owing to the large numbers of students who graduated and the sanctioned scheme for the yearly increase in the cadre of the Bombay Civil Veterinary Department having been held over by Government it has been difficult to find immediate employment for all. Of the 25 students who graduated 9 are still seeking employment, but it is hoped before long to find situations for these men. Enquiries have been received from the Directors of Agriculture of Central Provinces, United Provinces as to the possibility of supplying highly trained men for appointments of a superior nature and it is probable that in the future better openings for such men will be available for Graduates of this College.

The Examination Committee remark in their report of the Examinations of December last that "The students were better taught, but there is still need for further improvement in practical knowledge. The scheme for reorganisation and strengthening the College staff was sanctioned and brought into force at the close of the official year, and it is hoped that this together with the Revised Rules, when sanctioned will enable the standard of efficiency to be raised considerably and permit to some extent of the improvement in the education of the students which the Examination Committee deem desirable. For full efficiency and further improvement in practical knowledge of the contagious diseases the creation of the Contagious Disease Hospital and other sanctioned buildings is essential.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 15.

Light local snow is reported from Kashmir; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in excess at Lahore at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Maximum temperature is higher than usual at Allahabad and Mainpuri, the minimum is above normal at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputaana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual at Jacobabad. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies ary generally clear. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Minimum temperature continues higher than usual in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in defect at Nizamabad and Poona.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 15th January, 1913, was 30·035 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 1 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inchs and this will be higher or lower by 0,1 inch for each 5 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it wil be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A letter over the signature "E. M. Watson" in a recent issue of "Everyman" is worth noticing, because it confirms a suspicion that has been obscurely present to many minds that, in spite of the periodic outcry against the "encroaching tide" of foul fiction, the tide has not encroached very far. The writer is one of those who are all for the sex problem, and deplores the fact that John Bull is of another kind. He (or is it "she"?) quotes the case of a big bookseller in a large provincial town who, putting his hand upon the works of a popular writer, said: "He was one of our best sellers until he published his last book. That has done for him. Just let there be a hint of anything 'nasty' in a book and it is done for.' This we may take to be a typical indication of the taste of the reading public. The class of reader, of course, to whom this author in particular appealed may have been a special class. If, for example, the impossible were to happen and Mr. Garvice were to write something "nasty," he would probably be "done for," because what his clientele wish is sentiment pure and simple. But there are signs that there is little love of nastiness, for nastiness' sake in any section of the community. There are novelists at work to-day who, if they entered the confessional; would admit that, being "out" to make money, they had begun by testing the public taste, and having tried the sex problem and found it raised too few fish, they had had to change their fly, while the fact that books which had used the circumstance that they had been censored by the libraries as an advertisement made very little of it is notorious. The exuberant vitality of "Joseph Andrews" and the moral purposiveness of "Clarissa Harlowe" carried off a good deal that might have been considered offensive in those books and it would do so to-day. But unless the public are convinced of the ethical or artistic seriousness of a writer they will as a rule have nothing to do with "nastiness" from him.

It is interesting to turn to "Fraser's Magazine" for 1849, where Swinburne made his debut in print as a poet by contributing four sets of verses, each distinguished by the now unmistakable initials. Swinburne in that year was a boy of twelve at Eton, and in later life did not care to hear these achievements of his early days alluded to; still they are interesting as the first stammerings of one who was by and by to sing so rarely well, and they show how sensitive the child's ear was to the rhythms of other poets. In the first, in which he contrasts the destiny of the waves of a fine music, which dies away into heaven, with his own, who must remain on earth, it is Tommy Moore who supplies the tune—

Farewell, ye lost notes—I can hear ye no more;
In vain would I follow your airy retreat;
So my heart chants a dirge for a strain that is o'er,
Or a pæan to welcome another as sweet.

Similarly in the second, a smile not unsound but obscurely developed; it is the lilt of Scott's "Where shall the lover rest?" that he is trying to recapture—

[Hark! how the poet sings
Whom grief is wearing;
Like as a flower springs
Into full bearing,
Where amid old decay
Vain skill has laid it;
Even so the poet's lay—
His woes have made it.

The next piece is Byronic, and one seems to hear, if not the note of the later Swinburne, then the note of those imitators of his whom, in his measures, discussed ethical situations.—

To struggle when hope is banished;
To live when life's soul is gone;
To dwell in a dream that is vanished;
To endure and go calmly on;
To know and to doubt the knowledge;
The past to undo in thought;
To study in Miser's college
The woes that can there be taught.

and so on. The last is rather amusing, although that was not the author's intention, and shows that strenuous efforts must have been made in the nursery to get Christian ideas into little Swinburne's head. In it he hears a spirit singing as from a distant sphere." "It is his mother's voice from heaven, and this is what she says:

"My child," she says, "your tide of life is ebbing fast away,
The moments of existence, though you hold them, will not stay,
Like flashes of the lightning, when you see them they are gone,
And nought remains to dwell upon but memory alone.
All kindly thoughts of lovingness survive for ever here,
And a balsam in our bosom is each charitable tear;
No room have we for flinty hearts, nor any pride of birth,
But God is still as high to us as when we were on earth.
And oh! my child, be heedful that you wander not in sin,
For your sorrow will the greater be the more you venture in;
And the sorrows of the essence when it leaves its fleshy cell
Are deeper than the angels to mortality may tell."

The poem of a good, pious little boy, but it leaves us a bit far off from him whose "Poems and Ballads" fell like a bombshell upon the British public, and who invoked Our Lady of Pain to "come down and redeem us from virtue."!

English readers have oftener than once owed it to Mr. Gosse to be put upon the scent of a good French writer and the sketch in his latest book of the work of M. Andre Gide will probably turn the attention of many to the fiction of one of the strongest of the younger novelists of his day. M. Gide, indeed, is a bit of an enigma even to his fellow-countrymen because of the baffling variety of his work. M. Jacques Riviere, in one of his "Etudes," has set himself the task of focussing the mental features of the novelist, and has only partially succeeded, and all that one can say of any impending work of M. Gide's is that it will be different in tone and doctrine, and possibly in both from any that has preceded it. The contract comes out clearly on comparing "La Porte Etroite" —to which attention was called here on its first appearance—and last year's book, "Isabelle." The former was a Protestant counterpart to the Catholic "La Maison du Peche," while the latter is simply a study in disillusion. A young student, Gerard, finds himself the guest for purposes of study of a decayed family in an old country mansion. There is been cruelly wronged, and is harshly treated by her parents. An impassioned letter planning an elopement that never came off, found in an old arbour, still further inflamer him, and he is confirmed when he sees her during one of her stealthy nocturnal visits. This is the constructive part of the story, and the climax comes when he actually meets her and, finding her selfish, heartless, and morally worthless, the whole structure of the romance he has built up topples to the ground. There is not much makings of a novel here, apparently, and the hero is not always a sympathetic figure, but M. Gide has a style, his characters are individuals, his psychology is sure and often subtle, and the book is so packed with good things that it demands a second and even rewards a third, perusal. M. Gide is just over 40, and his future work is certain not to fall below a certain high level of worth, while such admirers as M. Riviere are confident that he will improve upon his best.

It is only eight years since Samuel Smiles died, but December 23 was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of one who was a great bookmaker, and who in his day and generation, exercised a wide and salutary influence. His work was addressed chiefly to those beginning life, and was nothing if not didactic, so that even his biographies—in which his sympathies were always with men who had begun at the foot of the ladder and who had attained success by the exercise of the homely virtues of hard work, attention to duty, and making the most of what was in them—carried with them a suggestion of "Go and do thou likewise." The work by which he became best known was openly didactic. This was "Self Help," which, published in 1859, sold to the extent of 20,000 copies in the first year, and has since been translated into 17 languages.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

SEEING THINGS.

He was a young man, yet the tired lines about his eyes convinced his companions that he had known many a bedless night. But he was among his elders as he sipped his coffee that evening around the fire at the colony camp. The company was made up mostly of quiet men—subdued by a stern fate—who talked little and thought much. This young man—a new arrival—believed his stories of daring would serve him well as proof that he, too, was an initiate—a knight of the dusty road—but to his questions the men replied, for the most part, in monosyllables or left them unanswered. "I have visited every city in the States; freighted in the Canadas; was with Coxey on his invasion of Washington. I have met all men of prominence; visited with the highest and the lowest—I have seen everything!" "Have you ever had delirium tremens?" asked a trembling old man, moistening his parched lips and speaking with difficulty. "Have you ever had the tremens?" he demanded. "No," said the young man. "Then you never saw anything," answered the old man, rising abruptly from his chair and leaving the room without another word.—"Argonaut."

A DAY AHEAD.

His Honour Justice William A. Hocker, of the Supreme Bench of Florida, freshly shaven and garbed in his best Sunday rig, was all ready to accompany his wife to church. Just before they started out, however, his wife was detained by a ring at the telephone, and the judge heard her shocked tones answering:—

"Oh! I'm much obliged—and if it was any other day I should be glad to come—but I never play cards on Sunday!..... How did we get so mixed up?"

Down at the State House a much-per-turbed quarter of Supreme Court judges field into the courtroom and took their seats. They had waited for their colleague until the last moment, for the case on hand was a most important one, and his presence was specially desired. But they had sat for nearly an hour before Judge Hocker, his Sunday coat-tails flying, hastily entered the door, climbed the rostrum, and sank exhaustedly into his seat, muttering: "I thought to-day was Sunday!"—Judge.

PLUMBER'S REVENGE.

A Springburn woman, who is not noted for her liberality, had a somewhat unpleasant experience the other day. A Corporation workman had arrived at her house to fix up a "free" gas-cooker, and the housewife thought to profit by the occasion by having her parlour chandelier hung. The man was agreeable, and the task occupied the greater part of his meal hour. His labour was rewarded with—a plate of soup, which he refused.

The workman, however, was possessed of the stuff of which diplomats are made. He said nothing, but before leaving requested a further loan of the steps, remarking, "That chandelier isna hingin' richt, an' I'm feared o' an escape." When the woman entered the room some time afterwards to see what improvement had been effected, she discovered the chandelier lying under the table. And he is now awaiting the Bill from one of the local plumbers.—"Glasgow News."

MORE "HOWLERS."

The people of India are divided into castes and outcastes.

Lyons is noted for tea.

Louis XVI. was gelatined during the French Revolution.

Gender shows whether a man masculine, feminine or neuter.

An Equinox is a man who lives near the North Pole.

An abstract noun is something we can think of but cannot feel—as a red-hot poker.

When Nelson fought him, Napoleon was beaten at the battle of Trafalgar where he died. But he said: "I have done my duty, and I expect everybody else to do his."

The function of the skin is to keep in the bones, and we look much nicer with skin on; if we had no skin we should go about skeletons.

Leap Year is instead of its being the next day on the same day next year it's the day after.—"University Correspondent."

EVERYBODY WORKS BUT FATHER.

Prince George of Greece gave a dinner in Athens to some of his intimate friends, at which he invited his father to be present. After the banquet, a concert was arranged, and Prince George worked some gramophone music into the programme. When it came to the tinned usic number, the "Everybody Works but Father" record was inserted first. Everybody present who understood English appreciated the musical criticism of King George, but no one laughed more heartily at the joke than he did.—T.P.'s "Weekly."

UNIVERSAL MOTIVE.

Walter Damrosch was talking about a composer who has of late been turning out his operas too fast.

By the way, a critic asked, what was the motive of that last work of his, do you know?

Yes, of course, I know, said Mr. Damrosch. He needed the money.—"New York Tribune."

VERBAL.

Agent: Then we'll consider that settled. Actor: But—er—what about the contract? Agent: Oh, that's all right. A verbal contract will do. Actor Laddie, listen. The last time I had a verbal contract I drew a verbal salary!—"London Opinion."

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Jan. 17.

The P. and O. Co's., mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 3rd instant, is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bradford, Mr. J. C.
Fielding, Lt. W. L.
Fielding, Lt. W. L.
Hoop, Mr. S. E. and Mrs.
Leeman, Mr. J.
Leeman, Mr. E.
Lornie, Rev. J. T.
MacDonald, Lt. M. H.
Mead, Miss E.
Mr. Pauling's, Valet (E. Delgado.)
Mrs. Pauling's Maio (A Roberts).
MacDonald, Lt. M. H. S
Needham, Miss E.
Paul, Mr. G. H.
Rowland, Mr. G. and Mrs.
Sim, Mr. A.
Sinha, Mrs. A.
Seymour, Mr. C. M.
Wood, Comdr.
Walker, Mr. J.
Williams, Mr. E. A.

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Barlow, Mr. G. T. and Mrs.
Bruce, Capt. R. W. D.
Bedder, Capt. H. F.
Blunt, Mr. E. A. H.
Berthon, Major.
Berthon, Mrs.
Conbrough, Mr. A. C.
Carbury, Mr. C. W. W.
De Labilliere, Maj. E. G. D.
Donald, Mr. A.
Dunn, Miss L. T.
Forsyth, F. R. S., Prof.
F. A. R. and Mrs.
Findlay, Mr. C.
Glancy, Mrs. R.
Grove, Miss S. M.
Hunter, Mr. R. H.
Jackson, Mr. F.
MacKenzie, Maj. L. O. and Mrs.
Medley, Mr. N.
Mitchells, Mr. W. A.
Meyer, Mr. R.
Pilkington, Mr. E.
Peck, Mr. L. J.
Povl, Mr. W. G. and Mrs.
Pauling, Mr. G. and Mrs.
Pardwals, Mr. B. R.
Sparkes, Mr. H. W.
Simpson, Mr. O.
Spearburo, Miss.
Smithers, Mr. M.
Stoney Capt. J. P. L.
Spencer, I.O.S., Mr. C.G. and Mrs.
Stott, Mr. T. B. and Mrs.
Whatley, Miss.
Wells, Mr. F. L. and Mrs.
Wright, Capt. J. M.
Wood, Comdr. A. E.
Warden, Mr. J.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Charlton, Major J. G.
Irvine, Mr. D.
Sharples, Mr. and Mrs.
Burge, Mr. H.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY

Damala, Mr. A. J.
Komuro, Mr.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Ashton, Mr. S. H.
Fatchehand, Mr. T.
Newton-Smith, Mr.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Bregenz." Jan. 16.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice "via" intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Bregenz, to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 3. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 3, at 2 p. m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 12-30 p. m. sharp:—

Andrews Mrs. L.
Abfelbaum, Mr. H.
Bradley, Miss Annie G.
Brotherton, Mr. J. B.
Clare, Sister St.
Conrad, Mr. & Mrs. Rob.
Cuthbert, Sister.
Exner, Mr. R. C.
Giras, Mr.
Goward, Mr. & Mrs.
Goward, Miss.
Goward, Miss.
Hartley, Mr. Roland E.
Jenny, Mr. F.
Jerwood, Mr. D. E.
Kerr. Revd. & Mrs. G. N. and infant.
Lambert, Major W. J.
Liberios, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Limboussi, Mr. G. C.
Low, Mr C. E.
Monsarrat, Mrs. C. C.
Montargis, Mr. & Mrs. Maurice, J. B.
Muller, Mrs. O. V.
Mychko-Megrin, Mr. A.
Norreygard, Mr. R. A.
Putney, Miss M. E.
Spence, Hon. Mrs. C. P. A.
Vidisch, Mr. J.
Watson Ross, Mr. J.
Waite, Mr & Mrs. W. A.
Witzling, Mr. W.

Per s. s. "Armand-Behic" January, 16.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes by steamer "Armand-Behic" to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 11 a. m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the disinfection shed, near Prince's Dock at 8-30 a. m. with all their baggage:—

Setna, Mr
Turner, Mr and Mrs G D and two children
Harrison, Miss
Delahoyde, Mrs
Delahoyde, three Misses and two children
Drake, Mr and Mrs and three children
Dennett, Mr C J
Augus, Mr H C
Hamilton, Miss K
Chand, Mr F
Slaughter, Miss A B
Humblot, Mr
Aubert, Mr
Hugoniot, Mr
Rosier, Mr
Febore, Dr
Tougues, Mr and Mrs
Peyrot, Mr and Mrs and child
Bigone, Mr and Mrs
Guesdon, Mr
Mottais de Narbonne, Mr and Mrs and four children
Billioud, Mr
Vidal, Mr son and daughter
Bottari, Miss C
Gaymard. Mr
Marin, Mr and Mrs and two daughters
Durand, Mr
Proctor, Mr H
Marshall, Mr E
Holman, The Hon Mr W A
Hierle, Mr and son
Kapur, Mr P C

PORT SAID.

Daykas, Mr C M

HIGH COURT—JAN. 16.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposals.

20-12, 737-11 Kanga, N H E Sukhia vs P R Ratnagar and ors, Jehangir G and c, Part heard
45-11, 98-11 Little, Sesdick Haji Ismail vs Haji Esak Jusub, Payne, Part heard
29-12, 559-11 S A Tyabji, Shunker Bapoo Donkre vs Tabaji Savlyaram Meher Patel, Edgelow
30-12, 283-12 Patell, S H De Britto vs The Bengal coal Co Ltd—Craigie
32-12, 435 09 Tyabji, Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gungabisson Girdharilal, Motichand
35-12, 917-10 Payne, Haji Ahmed Hassam vs Essaji Tajbhai, Ardeshir.
36-12, 733-10 Manek, Vassanji Sojpal vs Damji Heerji, Ardeshir
45-12, 553-12 Dubash, Sadabai vs The Gresham Life Ass Society Ltd, Craigie
46-12, 693-11 Mulla Keshowji Devkaran vs Keshowji Cooverji, Dastur
48-12, 157-12 Manchersha, Joseph Abraham Pezarkar vs Sunbhai, Jehangir
43-12, 955.11 Bicknell, B D Contractor vs J K Irani, Mulla
44-12, 693.11 Ardeshir, J E Saklatvala vs Sadanand Ramkrishna, Bicknell
49.12, 12.12 Mehta, Gathibai vs Gomtibai, Hiralal
51.12, 167.06 Wadia, Keshowji Poonja vs Lalji Nansi Ladha, Ardeshir
52.12 Mulji, Maniat Nagindas vs Saroopchand Lathmichand, Jamsetji
39.12, 998.08 S A Tyabji, Wasudew Krishnaya vs Narayandas Kanji, Little
54.12, 561.11 Vachha, Shridhar Gopinath vs Dhakoomal Kana Ram, Mulla
57-12, 725-12, Subnis, Abdulahoy Hassanali vs Khatri Ismail Tyab, Unwala
60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir, Harakhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Shroff
62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Purbhulal vs Sida Pana a firm, Jamsetji.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

488-10 Bhaishanker K and G, Krishnadas Govindhandas vs Jayan lal Ramdas, Maubai and M Part heard
143-12 Bicknell, Rukhlaboo vs Sarafally Adamjee Nurbhoy, Payne, Part heard.
436-07, Payne, Nayanath Krishnanath Khote, Dhondnath Raghunath Khote, Shamrao Part heard
383-12, Dhanji, Narotumdas, Morrarji Gooculdas vs S G Jagtap, Subnis.
217-11 Dabash, Gullamhoosein Ali vs R. D. Sethna, Forbes.
833-12 In re Jeejee, Thacker Rattansey Premji vs Thacker Velji, Pachhan
919-12 Mulji Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy vs Rahim Jooeut Payne.
956-12 Daphtary Odhavji Anandji vs Lalji Doongersey Tyabji,
957-12 Mulji The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Nani Tyabji,
735-11 Raghavaya B i Nani vs Bapulal D Amrathlal.
659-12 Ardeshir Bai Jaiji vs Bai Sonabai Jehangir.
676-12 Tyabji Messrs Mulji Bros and Jamnabai vs M A Nabob and Co. Shroff.
1041-12 Chitnis—Balkrishna Pandurang Parelkar vs Nilkant Kanoba Pandit and others—Subnis.
1248.12 Kanga, Sirdar Nowroji Padumji vs Patlibai, Nadirshaw.

Testamentary Suits.

25-12, F P Pavri, Esmail Noor Mahomed vs Murada Ratansey Nadirshaw.
6-12 D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow vs Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham
27-12 Tyabji, Jalam Chhedlal vs Maykolal Kanyalal, Vachha
28-12 Mancoklal, Haji Rajah Haji M vs Fatnbibi alias Fatuma, Mulla
30-12 Mulji, Karsondas Dayaldvs vs Girdhar Kalidas, Smetham
31-12 Kanga, Bai Aditbai widow vs Nagindas Tribhowandas, Malvi
17-12 Little, Vallabhdas Rowji vs Khimji Keshowji Tybejee
812.10 Mulla, Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal, Chitoia
453.12 Dastur, Meghji Hirji vs Hamsraj Hirji, Motichand.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Short Cause.

985-12 Bhaishanker, Kawal Hamirsing vs Chandanmall Debidas, Mulji Part heard

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Reference.

4,06 J C G Bowen, In Re Government vs Lady Mankorebai widow, Dasptary. Part heard.

Long Causes.

767.10 Captain, Mahomed Joonus Curtay vs Kazi Gulam Hussein Mehri, Surajmal. Part heard
1054.11 Captain, Mariambai vs Moolla Ismailji Vallibhai, Payne. Part heard.
877-12 Payne and Co Sulleman Hoosein vs Walter Charple and another Little
836-12 Payne Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani v. The Shivgard Coal Co.
1159-12 M B Chothia—The Reverand Pio Elias Saldanha vs The Currimbhoy Mills Co. Ld.—Payne
946-11 Craizie—Charles J. Zotell vs The G. I. P. Railway Co—Little.
1042-11 Little—Gulamali Essaji and others vs Tyebally Essaji Motiohand.
780-11 Little—Shivlal Chaganlal vs Devibai and others, Motta.
962.11 Payne, Shivnarayan Bakuram vs Lois Dreyfus a firm, Bhaishanker
1272.12 Bhaishanker, Sunderji Damodhar vs Bai Dahi widow, Pe-tonji.
858.12 Chitnis, Ahmed Jamal vs Dosabhai Rustomji Umrigar, Malia.
333.12 Ardeshir, Thakersey Tejpal vs Lukhamsey Naru Malvi

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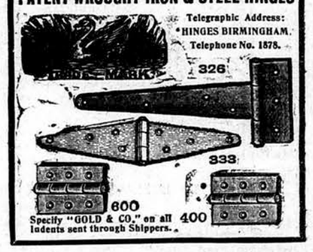

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